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## U. S. ATTITUDE IN MEXICO SAME SAYS PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson Declares He Sees no Reason for Any Change in Administration's Handling of the Present Situation

## AMBASSADOR LEAVES

Representative in Southern Republic Now on Way to Washington Where He Will Confer With Chief Executive

WASHINGTON—President Wilson sees no reason as yet for any change in his attitude with regard to Mexico. He does not regard the present "crisis" as any more acute than it has been many times since he assumed office.

This was the authoritative announcement from the White House today. It followed a conference with the President held with Senator Bacon, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee. The senator himself denied that the discussion had been anything more than a general summing up of conditions in the republic as they exist at the present time.

It was understood that the President, at his semi-weekly audience with the newspaper men this afternoon, will make public his exact position in the Mexican situation.

Ambassador Wilson, who was summoned to Washington Wednesday for a conference with President Wilson over the Mexican situation, cannot get here before the latter part of next week. He left Mexico City for Veracruz Wednesday night and is expected to sail for New York today.

It became known Wednesday that both England and Germany have put up to the President squarely this question, "Is the United States going to accept its responsibility for the conditions existing today in Mexico?" The answer of this government will be in the affirmative.

Secretary Bryan said Wednesday night that the proposed conference with Ambassador Wilson had been in contemplation for some time.

He refused to discuss an intimation that this statement indicated the ambassador's recall and was not brought about by the action of the diplomatic body in Mexico City in formulating a joint complaint against the attitude of the United States toward the Huerta government.

The secretary would not confirm or deny reports of the meeting of foreign representatives in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY—A formal statement was issued from the American embassy today relative to U. S. Ambassador Wilson's departure. This statement declared:

"The ambassador's trip to Washington is solely for the purpose of placing before the administration exact information in a thorough way relative to the existing situation in Mexico. The trip has this purpose and no other. Construction should not be placed otherwise. The ambassador expects to return immediately after his conference with the President possibly within two weeks. His wife will accompany him and return with him."

## CONGRESS MAY INQUIRE INTO N. E. COAL SITUATION

Federal investigation of the coal situation in New England is to be called for in Congress next Monday by Representative Murray, according to a statement by Mayor Fitzgerald, who returned today from Washington. Rigid inquiry into the reasons for high prices and the inadequate supply of hard coal in this section of the country should be made, in the opinion of the mayor.

The mayor talked of the port collector today, talked of the port collector's situation, and other things to which he gave attention while at the capital.

"The entire Massachusetts delegation is in harmony on the port collector's situation," he said. "The original list of 10 candidates has dwindled to three—Charles S. Hamlin, J. T. Burnett and William Taylor. The appointment will not be made for 10 days."

"Saturday the federal committee on naval affairs is coming to Boston to inspect the Charlestown navy yard. The committee on rivers and harbors has accepted my invitation to inspect Boston harbor, and will come later at a date not yet fixed."

The mayor is well pleased, he said, with affairs in Washington. He said he believed that President Wilson is handling every situation in a capable manner, and he finds much cause for admiration in the work Secretary Bryan has done. He said that there was considerable criticism, however, among the Bryan followers in Washington because of the Chautauqua tours.

The city's chief executive when asked to comment upon reports from Washington that Governor Foss had been read out of the party by the mayor and President Wilson, refused to comment on the Governor's activities and political

## LEADERSHIP OF MASSES SEEN FOR BUSINESS MEN

Cooperation With Labor to a Common Goal and Movement to Internationalize Democratic Ideas Expounded in Paris Speech of Edward A. Filene

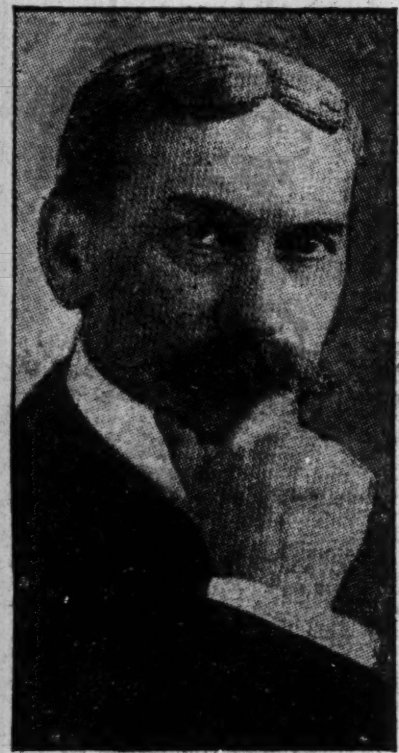
Great changes in the standing of business men throughout the world and in the influence they have on public affairs, especially a call to leadership, brought out by Edward A. Filene, the Boston merchant, in an address made in Paris, before the American Chamber of Commerce, are noted in a statement given out today by Miss J. A. Bruerton, secretary to Mr. Filene.

The secretary's statement reflects Mr. Filene's principal points, showing that a new spirit of democratic ideas is being brought into the International Chambers of Commerce since its delegates met for the fifth time in Boston last September, and that a reorganization of that body is afoot.

The address delivered by Mr. Filene in France July 4 has just arrived in Boston and was on the subject: "The Growing Powers and Responsibilities of Business Men." The address contained an appeal to that body to aid in the proposed assertion of leadership.

Mr. Filene likened the opportunity opened before the business men of the world today to a prospect of entering a new kingdom of civilization and Mr.

United States Ambassador to Mexico Republic Who Is Called to Washington



HENRY LANE WILSON

## EVICCTIONS AT IPSWICH OVER

IPSWICH, Mass.—There are no prospects of more evictions. Wednesday the household goods of three families were taken by town authorities to the barn on Rowley road hired for the purpose. Other furniture was taken care of by the evicted. None slept out Wednesday night.

## CONGRESS MAY INQUIRE INTO N. E. COAL SITUATION

prospects. He evades questions on this line with smiles.

This noon the mayor met the local committee of preparation for the coming convention of bankers, who reported favorably on the mayor's plans to have a water fête as a feature of the convention. The mayor thinks that the public is not using the basin enough in view of its high cost of establishment and maintenance.

The mayor said he had a good time except on the train, service between here and Washington being too slow. He recommended that persons who are talking about mergers and service in New England could well give a little attention to the delays which he declares are incident to a trip to the Capitol.

## NAVY YARD TO SALUTE VISITORS

Inspection of the Charlestown navy yard Saturday by the federal committee on naval affairs will be accompanied by the usual naval ceremonies, including the firing of a salute of 17 guns when the Mayflower arrives at her berth at the yard. After tying up to one of the piers the committee will disembark and pass by the marines drawn up in salute at present arms while the yard band plays.

The committee will be received by Capt. DeWitt Coffman, commandant of the yard at headquarters, whence the yard will be looked over. The various shops and departments of the yard, the work being done on the ships stationed there for repairs, and the management of the yard will be inspected.

Filene gives the view that the special call denominated leadership ultimately transcends statesmanship and indicates responsibility for the world's political and social progress.

Mr. Filene said among other things: "After the greatest and most rapid commercial and industrial changes that the world has ever seen, the history of which is almost wholly included in that of the last fifty years, we are now getting as a reasonable sequence the most extraordinary social and political changes the world has ever seen. The control of the world's political and social

(Continued on page five, column four)

## TURKISH ARMY IN FULL MARCH ON ADRIANOPLE

Ottoman Forces Hesitate at Frontier Fixed by Treaty. Then Disregard Russia and Begin Their Hazardous Advance

## LULE BURGAS SEIZED

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The European bureau of the Monitor is in receipt of unquestionable information to the effect that the Turkish army advancing from Thessalonica has occupied Visa Bunar Hisar and Lule Burgas in force and has already pushed on from there so as to bring Kirk Kilise on its right and Adrianople on its left front. Its objective is Adrianople and it will certainly take and occupy that city unless the powers intervene without delay.

The more statesmanlike of the Turkish officials throughout Europe realize the danger of the attempt of the Porte to recover the city ceded by the treaty of London only a few months ago, but the excitement in Constantinople is so intense that the cabinet has judged it expedient to make an attempt to recover the town, as such action would establish its prestige in an incalculable way with all Ottoman people.

The Turks having crossed the Enos-Midia line are in full march on Adrianople and Kirk Kilise. Three days ago the advance on Adrianople was announced in the Monitor's columns. For a moment fear of Russian intervention stayed this advance, as the Monitor was able to announce, at the frontier fixed by the treaty of London. The last 24 hours has swept away this fear and apparently having come to the conclusion that the powers are not in a position to prevent the violation of the treaty the

(Continued on page thirteen, column four)

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE GAINING SIGNERS IN NEW ENGLAND

Reports From Boston Parties Now Holding Rallies in the Field Tell of Great Success

Mrs. Maud Wood Park, secretary of the Equal Suffrage Association, who has been with the party now touring the state said today: "In Milford the city rules were suspended to permit us to hold a street meeting, and everywhere we are gaining adherents to our cause and signatures to the petition. The outlook is most encouraging."

Today meetings will be held in Warren, Ware and Palmer, with Miss Margaret Foley and Mrs. Glendower Evans as speakers. There were meetings at Worcester, Spencer and Southbridge yesterday.

The second party of suffragists which left Boston yesterday under the direction of Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald had its first meetings in Quincy and Middleboro.

## FRANKLIN PARK ZOO GETS READY FOR ITS NEW GUESTS

Four elk from the government reservation at Yellowstone park, which are now being kept in the refectory building at Franklin park, will be turned into the range that has been built for them next week. Although it was intended to have deer for the range the park commissioners have been unable to secure the animals in time to be turned in with the elk.

Plans for the racoon cage have been completed. It will be located not far from the bear cage.

The crane that was captured off the South Shoal lightship last week by Capt. Edward Smith of the fishing boat Hockamock when it was attacking a swordfish, will be turned over to the

## DIRECTORATE OF NEW HAVEN IS IN SESSION

Board Meets to Consider Report of Interstate Commerce Commission Which Reflects on Its Business Management

## STATEMENT RUMORED

NEW YORK—Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company went into session here in the Grand Central station at 1 o'clock today to consider action on the recent report of the interstate commerce commission and its strictures on the financial policy and business methods of the corporation.

It was thought possible that some announcement would soon be made concerning plans of Charles S. Mellen, president of the company. That Mr. Mellen was to follow up his retirement from the Maine Central and Boston & Maine presidency by resigning from the head of the New England navigation company and other New Haven boat lines had been rumored persistently for some days.

It was reported that an important statement would be made, at a meeting of the New England steamship lines which will follow at 2:30.

## \$300,000 HARVARD SQUARE FEDERAL BUILDING SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—A bill appropriating \$300,000 for a postoffice building at Harvard square station, Cambridge, will be introduced tomorrow by Representative Deitrick.

"We have one of the best claims in the country for a postoffice building," said Representative Deitrick today. "The Harvard square station income is \$140,000 and we are paying \$7000 a year rent for the quarters in the Abbott building. It would be a good investment for the government. Harvard University has some claim to consideration also." Mr. Deitrick thinks the appropriation will be granted.

## ASSESSORS THINK BOSTON TAX RATE \$17.40 ON \$1000

Estimates by the assessors indicate that Boston's tax rate for the coming year will be \$17.40 on \$1000, an increase of 40 cents over last year, and of 70 cents over 1911.

The increase is partly the result of the \$1,000,000 increase in state and metropolitan taxes. The state tax for the coming year will be \$2,632,000. For the current year it was \$2,160,750.

## SIX BOYS WIN SCHOLARSHIPS IN Y. M. C. A. SCHOOL OF FINANCE

Several boys of Greater Boston, graduates of public high schools, have won scholarships in the school of commerce and finance of the Boston Y. M. C. A.

The executive committee, headed by Carnegie Steele, C. P. A., voted late in the spring to grant 10 scholarships to graduates of commercial high schools in the vicinity of Boston passing successfully a prescribed examination. These were held recently and the corrected papers have just been passed upon.

These boys were successful and will enter the freshman class in September: J. S. Snow, High School of Commerce; Charles Clark, Brookline high; Clarence E. Rosen, High School of Commerce; Joseph Naiman, High School of Commerce; Robert Popiano, Everett high; George R. Clark, Brookline high.

The school of commerce and finance is incorporated and offers courses in accountancy, brokerage and bond salesmanship, business organization, business economics and law. It is attended by some 300 successful business men, many of whom come from long distances to attend the school.

The Boston school boys will enter the first year class and the school will use its best efforts in securing them employment during the day in lines of work which will cooperate with their evening

city for the bird house at Franklin park by Palmer E. Prior, the present owner of the crane. The bird has been tethered in Prior's fish lot at 2 T wharf.

Following the fashion of changing his summer residence the big sea lion, formerly of Nantasket, now resides at the Aquarium in Marine park, South Boston. There are 240 fish of 40 different species at the Aquarium and several more are expected in the shipment soon to arrive from the Great Lakes.

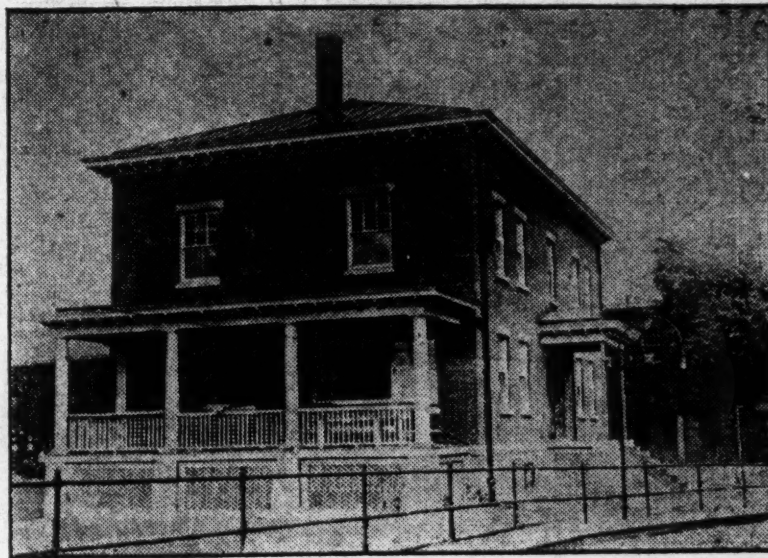
An average of 2000 persons visit the Aquarium on week days and 20,000 to 25,000 on Sundays. As nearly as the directors can tell more than 500,000 have visited Marine park in the last six months.

## NAVY YARD OFFICERS SOON TO OCCUPY NEW QUARTERS

Comfort and Convenience Characterize Nine-Room House in Charlestown Which Will Cost When Completed About \$11,500 and Is Called 'House P'

New quarters for officers are now practically completed at the Charlestown navy yard. Officially the new structure is known as House P. It stands near the east gate, facing on Chelsea street near the Chelsea bridge. The house has nine rooms, four of which are on the first floor and five on the second. In addition there is an unfinished attic for storage and a laundry in the basement. The heating arrangement, like all the

buildings at the yard, is the hot water system by which water is pumped from a central plant. On the first floor there is a large living room with a fireplace and a comfortable veranda at the end. There is a porch in front of the building. Connors Brothers have the contract for putting up the structure. The cost is about \$11,500. The building is 53 feet by 29 feet and is electrically lighted. As yet no officer has been assigned to the new house.



New quarters of officers of Charlestown navy yard

## TYLER FACES SMITH IN FIRST OF DOUBLE-HEADER WITH THE CHICAGO CUBS

### LINEUP FOR FIRST GAME

BOSTON CHICAGO  
Maraville, ss. Leach, c.  
Clymer, cf. Evers, 2b.  
Connolly, lf. Schulte, 3b.  
Titus, rf. Phelan, 1b.  
Sweeney, 2b. Baker, 3b.  
Myers, 1b. Mitchell, 1b.  
Hariden, c. Corridon, ss.  
Smith, 3b. Bresnahan, 2b.  
Tyler, p. P. Smith, p.  
Umpires, Quigley behind the plate, Euslie on the bases.

Manager John Evers and his Chicago Cubs made their second invasion of Boston this afternoon for the season of 1913 when they faced the Boston Nationals on the Walpole street grounds in a double-header, the first of a series of five games to be played in this city between these two clubs.

Facing Tyler, chosen by Manager Stallings to pitch for the Boston team, was Smith, formerly of the Boston American Club. Clymer appeared in centerfield

again, while Smith, the Boston player who has substituted for Sweeney in a play was called by Umpire Quigley, with Umpire Euslie on the bases. It is said that Manager Stallings recently protested against the work of Umpire Rigler, who, with Umpire Byron, officiated in the Pittsburgh series just closed.

Neither team was able to score in the first inning.

The Chicago team has made a much better showing this year than was expected would be the case. It is now in third place in the National League standing and Manager Evers is confident of improving his winning percentage at the expense of the local club.

The lineup of the team today was much different than it was on the first visit of the Cubs. Bresnahan did the catching as Archer is out of the game at the present time. Corridon was at shortstop in place of Bridwell, the former Boston player; Phelan was at third in place of Zimmerman, the league's champion batsman, and Mitchell, last year with Cincinnati, was seen in left field.

The meeting with the labor men is subject to call, according to Mr. Post, but he expected that it would be held this afternoon at the Quincy house. A statement would be given out, Mr. Post said at the conclusion of that conference.

Another mass meeting of the strikers is scheduled for today at Hyde Park. It is the desire of some of the leaders to continue the meeting until an announcement can be made as to the outcome of the conference at the Governor's office. The plan to urge the 150 molders still at work in the B. F. Sturtevant Company's plant and the 50 at the Becker Milling Machine Company's shops to join the strikers appears to meet with general favor among the latter. Unless a settlement of the strike is reached soon, it is claimed by strike leaders that the molders will strike in sympathy although such a course has not been sanctioned either by their local or international unions.

In reply to published statements credited to O. L. Preble, international vice-president of the pattern makers' association, Governor Foss has issued a statement denying that undue influence has been used to bring the strikers back to their work. He also denies the charge that the plant recently taken over by the B. F. Sturtevant Company at Galt, Ont., had been in possession of the company for several years.

The boilermakers have asked Mr. Post to investigate their strike, and the assistant secretary has said that he hopes to straighten out their difficulties before finishing his Boston work.

## GOVERNOR LOWERS STATE GRANTS

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Governor Tener today cut \$5,800,000 from the general appropriations bill including \$1,000,000 from schools and \$3,400,000 from highways.

## GOVERNOR FOSS GIVES DATA TO SECY. L. F. POST

Federal Department of Labor Representative Here to Mediate Between State's Executive and Employees Receives Help

## HE HAS TIME SHEETS

Sturtevant and Becker Company Head Assists Government Agent to Compare Information From Men With Corporations

Governor Foss today turned over to Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor at Washington, who is mediating the wage difficulty between the Governor and his employees at the Becker Milling Machinery and B. F. Sturtevant Company manufacturing, the time sheets bearing the schedule of hours of his 1200 men. Mr. Post retired to the council chamber with the sheets to compare them with the data furnished him by the international officials of the trades represented at the Foss plants and by the state board of conciliation and arbitration.

Until Mr. Post has completed his analysis and comparison of the information now in his hands he told the Governor that he would not be prepared to discuss any settlement of the strike. Governor Foss assented to the examination and showed Mr. Post into the council chamber.

Mr. Post met the Governor this forenoon at the State House and during a brief chat the schedules were submitted by the latter. Among the data that Mr. Post showed to Governor Foss were fragmentary records of hours of labor secured from the trades representatives to which the Governor took exception, as he said they were not illustrative of the real situation. Then the Governor decided to give Mr. Post access to his own records.

Mr. Post secured data from the state board of conciliation and arbitration, the strike leaders and through personal investigations.

Governor Foss again received Mr. Post in his private office shortly after noon and after a final discussion the assistant labor secretary left the Governor's suite.

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## M'MILLAN EXPLORERS AGROUND

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—The Newfoundland sealing steamer Diana, carrying the Donald McMillan expedition to Crocker Land in the Arctic region, went ashore Wednesday night on Barge Point, 40 miles west of Battle harbor in the straits of Belle Isle. The Newfoundland revenue cruiser Stella Maria has been sent on relief.

## CHIEF TO BE ASKED TO QUIT

Walter T. White, chairman of the Revere board of selectmen, said today that he would demand the resignation of Chief of Police Claire P. Chainey of Revere because of the latter's alleged refusal to participate in a police action against the Lynnway Club, Point of Pines, Wednesday night.

## AERIAL MAP PROJECTED

WASHINGTON—A special point made in the report just filed by Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary to the National Geographic Society on the results accomplished at the tenth international geographic conference in Rome, which he attended as a delegate, tells that famous geographers from many countries are soon to meet to prepare an aeronautical map of the entire world.

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# Non-militant Suffragists Are on the March Toward London

## ARMY INCREASE FINALLY PASSED BY REICHSTAG

Socialists Denounce Militarism  
But Bill Is Carried Through  
and the Cavalry Regiments  
Struck Out Are Reinstated

### GOVERNMENT VICTOR

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN—As stated by cable to The Christian Science Monitor, scenes of considerable excitement marked the closing stages of the passing of the new German army bill.

Militarism was denounced most vigorously by the Socialists, Herr Scheidemann declaring that they detested a system which turned their brothers and sons into machines. He denounced the sentences passed on the young soldiers at Erfurt who were convicted of assaulting two policemen and who were sent to imprisonment and hard labor for long periods, in several cases exceeding five years, those sentenced to hard labor being also expelled from the army.

Returning to the army bill, Herr Scheidemann described Germany as the agent provocateur of armaments and declared that the German people wished for a reconciliation with France and to live at peace with France.

In reply the imperial chancellor declared that Germany wished to live at peace with her neighbors and that in order to have a united Germany it was necessary to have a strong army. The Socialists, he declared, would find it impossible to shake the confidence of the people in the army.

### Chancellor Cheered

During his speech the imperial chancellor was loudly cheered by his supporters and hissed by the Socialists and Herr Scheidemann rose to reply amidst considerable excitement.

If Germany wished to live at peace with her neighbors, he asked the chancellor, was it right to increase armaments in the way she was doing? It would be more satisfactory to offer the hand of friendship than constantly to provoke other nations. The chancellor, Herr Scheidemann declared excitedly, had no right to speak for the German people for they were the representatives of the people, whereas the chancellor could only remain in his place because of the will of one man. Militarism was a terrible instrument in the hands of one man and the Socialists would ultimately win in their fight, not only against militarism but against the whole system.

At the close of the debate there was some discussion as to the introduction of an emergency law requiring recognition in the military penal code of extenuating circumstances in view of the Erfurt affair, and this was the first business of the next day's debate.

The imperial chancellor finally declared himself in favor of the principle of the bill. If it was passed by the Reichstag he said he would urge the federal council to accept it, and the bill was then read a second and third time with only two dissentient votes.

### Cavalry Reinstated

This cleared the way for the final stages of the army bill and the Reichstag proceeded, to the gratification of the war minister, who was heartily cheered by the majority, to reinstate the cavalry regiments struck out by the budget committee. The cavalry regiments question has caused a good deal of feeling in the course of the discussions and both the army authorities and the Reichstag have taken up a very strong attitude with regard to them. Their final reinstatement may have been

due more to the keen desire of the deputies for the adjournment of the Reichstag than to any conviction that the regiments were necessary.

With regard to the levy and the tax on possessions, a Socialist speaker declared he would vote for them as the beginning of the imperial property and legacy tax which the Socialists had always demanded. The Socialist motion, accepted by the budget committee, that the federal council should determine what authority was competent to assess federal princes was rejected by the Reichstag, the National Liberals voting against it on the ground that

they did not wish to imperil the finance bill by that one clause alone.

The special war levy was then passed as well as the imperial increment tax on property, and the whole finance bill was then read a third time.

The chancellor was no doubt sincere in thanking the Reichstag, for the result is that the authorities have got practically all they asked for, and they have got it by the time by which they declared they must have it.

The Reichstag adjourned until Nov. 20, by which time the deputies may have come to some conclusions as to the exact nature and consequences of the new taxation schemes.

## WOMEN'S MARCH TO LONDON BEGINS ALL OVER ENGLAND

Red, White and Green Colors Mark Great Equal Suffrage Pilgrimage Which Will Be Brought to Climax With Massed Meeting in Hyde Park on July 26

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—All the prisoners who were sentenced under the "cat and mouse" act in connection with the conspiracy trial following the raid on the offices of the W. S. P. U. have now been released, although when passing sentence upon them, the judge, Mr. Justice Phillimore said that they should not be released under any circumstance whatever. According to the terms of the license under which they are at liberty, they are liable to be rearrested if they do not return to prison at the expiration of eight days.

The lord mayor of Dublin has granted the use of the Mansion house in Dublin for a meeting of protest against the "cat and mouse" act.

Every day fresh recruits join the women's pilgrimage on its way to London. All the great roads into the metropolis have their bands of women marching to the massed meeting in Hyde Park on July 26. From every part of the country, north, south, east and west women are now converging upon London, thus

the main body of the pilgrims is increasing almost hourly.

Commenting on the march, Votes for Women says that many who cannot otherwise see where the woman of today is going, will be able to perceive her end and aims when they see these bands marching up all the great roads into London, preaching their gospel as they come, demanding their freedom when they have arrived.

One great feature of the march is the meetings which are being held en route. These have been organized from headquarters, but the local center is held responsible for the actual arrangements in each town.

The women on the march are wearing the colors, red, white, and green, of the national union. They walk in marching order, and carry banners of their different federations. Although no special uniform has been agreed upon, the general idea of wearing the colors produces the effect of uniformity, and haversacks made in the colors are universally worn.

## AUSTRALIA WANTS AMERICA TO TAKE WOOL DUTY OFF

(Special to the Monitor)  
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The pastoral and agricultural prospects all over the state were never more promising. The crops in many cases have to be grazed off with stock as the growth is too forward. Larger areas have been cultivated, and the cereal returns should easily break records. Stock of all classes are phenomenally high in value, in most cases sheep are quoted for delivery "off shears" (that is when shorn of their fleeces) at prices which a few years ago would be considered dear for sheep in full wool.

Grazing and agricultural properties are maintaining firm values and the outlook is extremely bright. Australians are very interested in the tariff revision doings of the American people, and "free wool" means very strong competition for our fine free wools on behalf of the American buyers, who annually come to our shores.

## DENMARK TO TALK WITH SOUTH WEST

(Special to the Monitor)  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—A company was formed recently with a view to establishing wireless telegraphic communication between Scandinavia, Greenland and the North American continent, the Danish West Indies and Panama. A contract has already been signed for the purpose of purchasing Waldemar Paulsen's patents by the company on the one hand, and the Continental Syndicate for Paulsen's radio-telegraphy in Copenhagen and the Universal Syndicate in London on the other hand. In the meantime preparations are in progress for the construction of a station in Greenland, and it is estimated that permanent communication with America will be established during the spring of next year.

MR. ASQUITH TO SEE DEPUTATION  
(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The prime minister has been asked to receive a deputation of members of Parliament and others on the question of the establishment of a British university in central China.

## CHARLEROI MINERS THREATEN STRIKE

(Special to the Monitor)  
GHENT, Belgium—The Belgian Federation of Miners of the important coal mining locality, the so-called basin of Charleroi, held a meeting at the Maison du Peuple, in which about 100 delegates from other Belgian coal mining districts were present.

This congress announced the urgent necessity for a more complete centralization of organized labor activity, and demanded a general increase in salaries of 10 per cent. Although the moment seems inopportune for miners to claim an advance in wages, as the price of coal is already at an unusually high level, it is believed that a compromise will be proposed on the part of the operators, with a view to averting a strike, rumors of which are already being heard.

As domestic coal at the present time is selling at 36 francs per ton in Belgium, a further advance in prices is likely to prove disastrous to the general mass of the people who are always called upon to pay the expense of these troubles between labor and capital.

## KAISER'S FAMILY ENJOYS REGATTA

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany—The Kaiser, the Prince and Princess Heinrich, the Crown Prince and Princess, and several other sons of the Emperor are taking active part in the Kiel regatta.

Prince Heinrich steered his imperial brother's yacht Meteor on one occasion, but is otherwise busy with his own yacht Tilly. The Crown Prince steers his Angela, and Prince Adalbert his beautiful yacht Jack. Kiel is very full and very gay, although the entries for the regatta are considerably fewer than last year, numbering only 70, while in 1912 they were 127. Foreign entries are this year conspicuously few.

There has been some good racing. In the schooner class Herr Krupp von Bohlen's Germania won the first prize, coming in four minutes before Hamburg II. (formerly the American Westward), which gained the second prize. Thus far his majesty's yacht has failed to obtain a prize.

## NEW SOUTH WALES MINISTRY TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE



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The Hon. W. A. Holman, N. S. W. premier, colonial secretary and attorney-general

## M. POINCARE SAYS GOOD THINGS OF PRESS IN SPEECH

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Almost the first public appearance of M. Poincare on his return from England was at a banquet given by the provincial Republican press.

Numerous notabilities of the parliamentary world were present, among whom were Antonin Dubost, president of the Senate; Paul Deschanel, president of the Chamber, and M. Barthou, president of the council.

M. Poincare began his speech by recalling his connection with the provincial press, by means of which he said, he had been able to keep in touch with things and people far distant from the locality which he represented in Parliament.

The 20 years during which he had been connected with the Lyon Republicain and the Depeche de Toulouse had given him the opportunity of broadening his concept of his native land. Through the windows which were provided by provincial papers he had found it possible to gain a view of the country in all the variety of the characteristics of each province, of their tastes and their customs.

This diversity was neither disorder nor incoherence, but it was only possible to draw a harmonious synthesis by being thoroughly cognizant with all its elements and by exactly measuring its proportions and values.

To contribute to a provincial paper, declared M. Poincare, was to be put in the way of appreciating public opinion which in every free country is the indispensable support of the government.

## ROAD CONGRESS ENTERTAINED SEES TEST OF NEW MACHINE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Col. R. E. Crompton, C. B., the engineer to the British road board, recently took some 250 members of the international road congress to inspect the road-testing machine now installed at the national physical laboratory.

The party journeyed from London to Bushey park in 10 motor omnibuses of the London General Omnibus Company. The various experimental lengths of road in the west of London were visited in turn under the guidance of Colonel Crompton himself.

In the building in which Mr. Balfour performed the opening ceremony in connection with the completion of the new buildings. After lunch the new machine for testing road materials was inspected. In its circular roadway, which has a length of about 104 feet, any method of road surfacing which it is desired to test to destruction, can be laid down. On this roadway roll eight wheels, each of which is three feet in diameter and on which the load can be varied at will. Each wheel represents the driving wheel

of an automobile, the power being supplied electrically.

Thus the appearances of a partially worn-out road can be produced by the machine in a comparatively short time. The climatic conditions of working can be varied, sprinkling devices can be used and the speed and load varied between considerable limits. Useful results have already been obtained and it is hoped by means of this roadway to establish comparisons between the various modes of construction and ascertain what are the desirable features of the different methods.

New arrangements or combinations may be proposed from the results obtained.

## SPREAD OF RAND STRIKE BLAMED ON FALSE MOVE

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

CAPETOWN—The Rand mining strike has taken a new turn. The leaders who were agitating in favor of a general strike have, at the moment of writing, met with scarcely any success.

The government took a firm and judicious stand. They drafted over 2000 police and soldiers into Benoni to maintain order, and on a charge of incitement, the most aggressive among the strike leaders had been arrested. The strikers seemed impressed with the hopelessness of their plans and the idea of a general strike was practically abandoned. Everyone hoped for an early settlement of the difficulties.

Then the government made a move which has been interpreted by the men and their leaders as a sign of weakness. The magistrate of Benoni had communicated to the strike leaders his intention of preventing, on the ground of its illegality, the monster demonstration which was planned to take place. In the mean time, the chief of police, acting under direction from the cabinet, granted permission for the meeting, on condition that no rioting or unruly behavior should be permitted.

Over 7000 miners assembled together and, imbued with the belief that the government were weak and beginning to yield, passed a resolution in favor of free speech and a general strike.

Later, at a mass meeting in Benoni, they determined to inaugurate a general strike along the Reef. In consequence, in three more mines the men have laid down their tools and a further spread of the strike is expected. It is said that the employees on the railway have even been affected, in spite of the fact that they lose all advantages if they go on strike without having previously given notice. The government are taking strong measures to protect the districts where strikes are anticipated, and large numbers of both English troops and South African mounted rifles are being drafted into the disaffected areas.

## MINISTER PRAISES ROADS CONGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—John Burns, president of the local government board, took the chair at the banquet marking the close of the international road congress.

Speaking to the toast of the congress, he said that much useful knowledge had been gained during its sittings. The great present day demand for better and wider roads, and for more of them, had to be met by the knowledge of technical men. Patience and skill also were needed in solving the problem of the new traction. Roads could not be built hurriedly, and the construction of a road demanded the expenditure of a great deal of money. The habits of English people were to a certain extent nomadic, when they were not working they liked to travel.

In the future, concluded Mr. Burns, road making and town planning must go hand in hand, and it was essential that when a new road was being made through fields, the distance from hedge to hedge should be not less than 70 to 100 feet wide, since the lane of today might become an important thoroughfare within a few years.

## ITALIANS RESIGN; ARE REELECTED

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—Three of the deputies who were censured by the committee of inquiry in connection with the palace resignation in consequence, have been re-elected by their respective constituencies, all of which are in southern Italy.

tained. The desire is, in fact, to render road construction as scientific as the manufacture of steel rails, and thus obtain the maximum of efficiency and desirability.

A short visit was paid to Hampton Court, after which the party returned to London, a dinner at the Hotel Cecil being the last item of a very busy week.

The one disappointing thing of the congress was the unofficial character of the American delegation. Owing to some legislative restrictions, the American government was not officially represented at this, one of the most important congresses at which some forty nations officially cooperated.

## LEICESTER SENDS GORDON HEWART TO PARLIAMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

LEICESTER, England—The Leicester by-election to fill the Parliamentary vacancy caused by the retirement of Crawshaw-Williams, resulted in the return of Gordon Hewart, K. C. Liberal.

The Liberal majority, however, which at the last election was 5991 was reduced to 1584. Gordon Hewart was opposed by A. M. Wilshire, who represented the Unionist party, and also by E. R. Hartley, an independent Socialist candidate, who received a good deal of support from the local labor bodies.

The actual figures were Gordon Hartley, 10,863; A. M. Wilshire, 9279; E. R. Hartley, 2580. A good deal of feeling was caused by a communication, which was understood to come from the labor headquarters in London and which was read at a great Liberal demonstration at Leicester towards the end of the contest, to the effect that Ramsay MacDonald, who holds the other seat at Leicester, might resign his seat as a result of the action of local labor bodies.

This communication was subsequently repudiated by Ramsay MacDonald and other leaders of the labor party but, on the other hand, Sir Maurice Levy, who sent the message to Leicester in the first place, maintains that he received his information from a leading member of the independent labor party in the House of Commons.

## COUNT TISZA GOES BACK AS PREMIER

(Special to the Monitor)

BUDAPEST, Hungary—Count Tisza who recently sought re-election to parliament, consequent on his appointment to the premiership, has been returned at Arad by 2470 votes, as against 1563 recorded for the opposition candidate, Count Aladar Szechenyi.

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CASINO—"The Purple Heart."  
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."  
ELTING—"Within the Law."  
FORTY-FOURTH ST.—"All Aboard."

CHICAGO  
CORT—H. B. Warner.  
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True."  
GRAND—"Tik-Tok Man of Oz."



# Greece Watching Epirus King George Visits Australian Flagship

## ATHENS IS AROUSED BY TALK OF ALBANIAN BANDS IN EPIRUS

Greece Accepts Rumor That Italy and Austria Have Organized Disturbances In Order to Obtain Motive for Intervention in Territories Claimed by Hellenes.

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—Although no event of great importance has held attention during the past few days, and the political outlook has presented no new problems, nevertheless, there have been several focus points for the concern of the diplomatist, points as widely apart as the banks of the Thames, the shores of the Adriatic and the hinterlands of Tripoli and Cyrenaica.

On the banks of the Thames, the visit of the French President has given rise to much enthusiasm in London, much gratification in Paris. The European press as a whole is evidently not attaching as much political significance to M. Poincaré's visit to London as it invariably does to most of the "royal meetings" which, with or without reason, have passed into history.

The observer looks in vain for such indications of significance as are afforded by the allocation of a definite designation. The Potsdam, the Reval, and the Baltic port meetings have their place in history as have many others, but the meeting of the French President and the English King has not as yet exchanged the gabardine of friendship for the toga of political import.

### Significance in Friendship

In so far as it tends to bring the two peoples more closely together, it has a real political significance which of course outweighs any mere diplomatic conference, and so it becomes a matter of first importance, not only to the powers within the triple entente, but to Europe as a whole. There is really no question of first magnitude which is unaffected by it, and at a moment when, beyond all doubt, the utterly unreasonable estrangement between Great Britain and Germany is being rapidly broken down, this clear demonstration of the solidarity of the entente cannot but do something to break down other and more deep-rooted animosities.

Official Germany may double the millions stored at Spandau, and official France may seek to add tens of thousands to her army, but popular Germany is no more enamored of her war loan than France is of her three years service bill.

Berliners go en fête when the King and Queen of England visit Berlin. Londoners go en fête when the French President visits London. They will do so again when the Kaiser visits their city and "lines which are parallel to each other," is an axiom with an application outside mathematics. The hurt of 1870 must be healed some day in some way. It is not outside the bounds of possibility that the balm of Gilead may be found in London.

### Many Problems in East

From the demonstrations of peace and goodwill on the banks of the Thames, thought turns with reluctance to the murmurings of strife on the shores of the Adriatic. Quite apart from the great question of peace or war between Bulgaria and Serbia, the near east is full of minor problems, small in themselves almost to the point of insignificance, but in the larger interests which they touch upon at every point, each one has an import all its own.

Greece has a great grievance in Epirus, and she views Italian and Austrian insistence that the country shall be incorporated in the new Albania as vexatious past belief. When the rumor reaches Athens therefore, that Italy and Austria have organized, through the intermediary of the Albanian government, Albanian bands to invade the territories in Epirus, occupied by Greek troops, in order to create disturbance, so as to give Austria and Italy a motive for intervening, it receives a ready acceptance.

Athens is ablaze with indignation. It is hard to estimate the truth of the report, but Austria at any rate is familiar enough with the work of "bands" and the political possibilities of organized effort in this direction. Her object, of course, and that of Italy would not be far to seek. The larger the new Albania is the greater will be Austria-Hungary's influence in the Balkans and the less Greek coast will Italy have to watch.

From the standpoint of international peace, however, it is safe to say that every square mile of territory and every town and village which is taken from the allies and added to the new kingdom detracts from the final nature of the settlement and sows broadcast the seed of another outbreak.

It took 35 years for the fire, first kindled in Berlin, to burst into flames, but it did burst into flames, and the fire has swept the Balkans from coast to coast.

### Italy Has Difficulties

But Italy has other problems and greater ones, further south, along the coast and in the vast hinterlands of Tripoli and Cyrenaica. As much has been said in Italy about the pacification of Tripoli as is said in Spain and France of the pacification of Morocco, and no doubt in both countries the work goes on, though it is neither so rapid nor so thorough as the peoples most nearly concerned are led to suppose.

As the news of such disasters as that of Etang slowly filters through

to the popular consciousness of Italy, it adds something more to the realization of what has really been undertaken in North Africa.

More than once in the course of the Turco-Italian war, it was pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor, that Italy's real struggle was not with Turkey but with the natives of the country, and of that limitless beyond which is still practically a terra incognita to civilization. The outbreak of war between Turkey and the Balkan League diverted attention from Tripoli, and to most men the signing of peace at Ouchy was the conclusion of the matter. This, however, was very far from being the case.

True, Enver Bey returned to Turkey to play his part in the new struggle, but he was a great trainer of men, and the recent message to the Paris Temps that Aziz Bey, the present commander of the native forces, was formerly an officer in the Turkish army only goes to prove what was always contended, namely, that there would be many Turkish officers and men who would disregard that not too imperative command to return to Constantinople, and would remain on to organize and take part in the struggle against the Italians.

### England Is Scapegoat

Another proof of this is found in the fact that the islands in the Aegean occupied by Italy, which were to be evacuated as soon as the Turkish troops were withdrawn from Tripoli and Cyrenaica are still occupied by Italian troops, the reason being obvious. Public opinion in Italy is becoming increasingly irritated, and a large section of the press in its search for a scapegoat finds it in England.

"England," says the Turin Stampa, "is morally responsible for the continuation of the war in Cyrenaica, because that war is alimented openly and ostentatiously from Egypt which provides the Turks and the Beduins with all that they need including cannon."

More than once this view has been officially discredited. It may be doubted if it is even semi-officially held. The importance of the charge lies, however, in the light which it throws upon the general position in Tripoli and the fears which are entertained in certain quarters as to the security of Italy's hold on the country. The question of Italy's ultimate failure in this respect does not, and need not perhaps be considered, but with the experience of France in Algeria written large in history, the Italian outlook in Tripoli is only equalled for uncertainty by that of France and Spain in Morocco.

### LEITH DOCKERS' STRIKE TIES WORK

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—There is no change in the aspect of the general strike of dockers at Leith and Granton, affecting about 3000 men, which recently took place.

It will be recalled that some months ago negotiations passed between representatives of Leith dock workers and their employers regarding a request by the men for a penny per hour increase in wages, the parties being unable to come to an agreement in the matter. The dock laborers are at present paid seven pence an hour, and the employers from the beginning of the agitation have maintained that they will not grant the penny increase.

The strike, which was by no means unexpected, has brought work to a standstill. Seven thousand miners are idle in the Mid and East Lothian collieries owing to the stoppage of shipping operations. A thousand strikers have been ordered out on picket duty, but the men are prepared to conduct the change peacefully.

### GERMANY HOLDS TELEPHONE MARK

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—One day recently the secretary of state for the imperial postoffice, Dr. Kraetke, paid a visit with several of the chief postal officials to the station of the Telefunken Company at Nauen, a few miles out of Berlin.

The apparatus for direct communication with the German colonies, which has been in good working order for some time, was minutely inspected under the guidance of Count Arco, the eminent electrical engineer. Dr. Kraetke had the gratification of speaking to the station at Norddeich, near Emden, a distance of nearly 400 miles. The secretary's words were distinctly audible and were immediately telegraphed back to the Nauen station by wireless.

This interesting experiment forms a world record for wireless telephone.

### SEA CAPTURE RIGHT OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Nor.—At the general meeting of Christians of the Scandinavian Shipowners' Association, representing about 2,400,000 tons register, a resolution was passed condemning the right of capture of private property at sea as an obsolete relic of barbarism.

## MIDLANDS STRIKE TO WIN MINIMUM WAGE IS GROWING

(Special to the Monitor)

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Very far from improving, the situation in the Midlands, where men, women and girls are striking for a minimum wage of 23s. per week instead of 18s., has steadily grown more serious.

The number on strike has risen from 30,000 to 40,000 and any attempts made at conciliation at conferences with the Midlands Employers' Federation have failed. The terms offered by the employers, namely, 23s. to city employees and 21s. to Black Country laborers, while piece workers are not granted any advance at all, have been rejected by the workers at an extraordinary ballot in which only 2 per cent voted in favor of acceptance.

Rioting has taken place in South Staffordshire, where large bodies of men have marched from one place to another and stopped the works which were still operative. In nearly every case the local police have been totally inadequate to meet the situation. At Bilston alone, where the chief constable of Staffordshire at the head of 200 police is guarding the works, has order been maintained.

The Workers' Union, who are organizing the resistance, have declared their intention of marching on London for the purpose of holding a mass meeting in Trafalgar square.

## PRAISE BESTOWED ON ULSTER LEADER

(Special to the Monitor)

CHESTER, England—Speaking at a demonstration of the East Cheshire district and the Manchester and district division of the Tariff Reform League recently, Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., said that one of the most striking lessons of our time was the contrast between Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Lloyd-George.

Sir Edward Carson pleaded for an ideal, he pleaded that the people of North-East Ulster should not be driven from home, from within the Parliament of the United Kingdom, where united populations would give them justice and security within the constitution.

Mr. Lloyd-George, on the other hand, was tremendously busy trying to find some policy and some cry that would divert public attention from an exploded reputation as the foe of the rich and the friend of the poor. He had, like another Robespierre, shouted his incorruptible love of the people, which should find benign expression in the insurance act and some vague scheme of land reform.

Bad finance, he went on, had been combined with a badly constructed scheme and a bad spirit of bribery, so that a great national insurance design had been lowered to the status of a mere vote catching device which was disliked by the masses.

If ever there was a practical ideal, that for which Ulster was struggling, and would presently fight, was one. It might well be that a torch would be lighted in Ulster which would set fire to and destroy the sordidness and materialism dominating our politics since 1906. The ideal of the Ulster men was that they should remain happy in their old homes, and the ideal of tariff reform was that they should keep their people in their own land and give them more work today.

## BERLIN ARTISANS WELCOME FELLOWS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Two hundred men and 100 women of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, who are traveling throughout Germany, arrived recently in Berlin from Dresden, and were heartily welcomed by the Berlin section of the German engineers.

The second president of the union, Herr Fekler, opened the festivities in the evening by an address in German and English, in which he likened the visit to a bridge between Germany and America, and expressed the pleasure of his society at their coming.

The president of the American society, James Hartness-Springfield, replied and was enthusiastically cheered by both societies. The evening was concluded by supper in the Kaisersaal. The following day an inspection was made of the firms of A. E. G. Siemens and Halske, Siemens Schukert, Bergmann, Ludwig Loewe, and A. Borsig.

## SYRIANS ASK FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Members of the Arabian congress held in Paris recently have been received by M. Pichon, minister for foreign affairs.

The president of the congress, Zehraoui Effendi, declared that Syrians trusted to the moral support of France and of Europe in order to bring about the reforms which the Ottoman government seemed disposed to grant them.

The unity which existed between the inhabitants of Lebanon and other Syrians showed the great progress which had been made of late, and proved the capacity of Syrians for self-government under Turkish suzerainty and the protection of the powers. M. Pichon is said to have received the delegates with great friendliness, but the gist of his reply has not been made public.

## FLAGSHIP OF NEW AUSTRALIAN NAVY VISITED BY KING

Rear-Admiral George E. Patty, First Commander-in-Chief of Dominion Fleet, Is Knighted

(Special to the Monitor)

PORTSMOUTH, England—The King, who was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, recently visited Portsmouth to inspect the new battle cruiser Australia.

The Australia, which was built at Clydebank at the expense of the commonwealth government, was preparing at Portsmouth for her voyage to Australia, where she will become the flagship of the Australian navy.

His majesty first inspected the naval and marine guard of the Australia's crew on the quarterdeck, and was then conducted to all parts of the ship. He closely inspected the barbettes in which the 13.5 in. guns are mounted and asked many questions with reference to the defensive armament of the vessel.

His majesty was afterwards photographed with the officers of the Australia on the quarterdeck and then conferred the honor of knighthood on Rear Admiral George E. Patty, M. V. O., the first commander in chief of the Australian navy. After a surprise visit to the submarine depot, where the King and Prince of Wales went on board of the E-1, a submarine fitted with disappearing guns for surface fighting and with two tubes for discharging 21 inch torpedoes, the royal party returned to London.

(Special to the Monitor)

PORTSMOUTH, England—A party of about 400 Australians recently visited Portsmouth in order to inspect the new battle cruiser Australia. The visitors spent, three hours in inspecting the cruiser, after which the ship's company assembled on the main deck forward, where they were addressed by Sir George Reid, high commissioner for Australia.

Sir George Reid said the Australia was the first flagship in the British empire flying two flags—the white ensign astern and the Australian ensign at the flag staff. There was really only one flag.

He wished on behalf of his government to express their most grateful thanks to the King for his recent visit to the ship. He wished also to return thanks to the British admiralty for the splendid way in which they had cooperated to make the Australian fleet a perfect success. Australia might get on without them some day, but they had got a certain amount of sense and knew they could not get on without them just now. They had started the fleet not because they were Colonials but because they were Britishers. At the end of 20 years they would have a fleet of 52 ships in Australia.

## EXPEDITIONS IN EGYPT MAY HAVE TO SHARE SPOILS

(Special to the Monitor)

CAIRO, Egypt—The facts with regard to the retention by the state of part of the antiquities found in Egypt, about which there has been some confusion, are as follows:

The law at present requires that half the antiquities found in Egypt shall be handed over to the state, the finders, if duly authorized, being permitted to keep the other half.

In practice this law has not been strictly enforced, the state merely retaining anything particularly desired for the Cairo museum, but it has been proposed that, in future, the authorities should insist on receiving their half of the antiquities discovered. Such items as were not needed by the state would be sold.

This proposal has naturally caused some anxiety to the various expeditions excavating for antiquities in Egypt and the matter is being discussed by Lord Kitchener, Mr. Jay, the United States minister, and the heads of several expeditions including one which is working for the Museum of Art, New York. It seems likely that the practice which has hitherto been customary, though contrary to law, will be continued.

## SCOTTISH MUSEUM TO BE EXTENDED

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—For a considerable time want of space in the buildings has retarded the expansion of the Royal Scottish museum, but recently H. M. board of works have purchased a triangular plot of ground, bounded by the rear of the present building, Brighton street, and Lothian street, and almost equal in area to two thirds of the present structure, upon which to erect the much-needed accommodation.

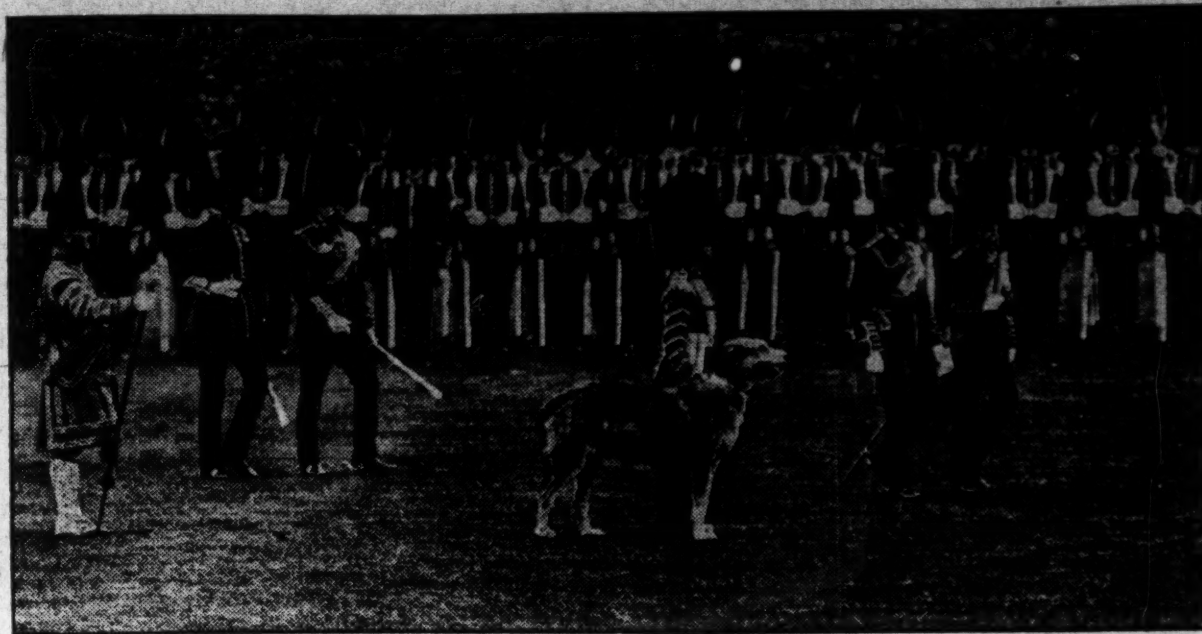
The cost of the work, which will be begun immediately, is expected to run up to £100,000. It will have a stone frontage and will be of modern fire-resisting construction. Three stories in height, with a basement, the first of the new buildings will be devoted to natural history galleries and will supply an architectural hall. The second section, to be built later, will provide a lecture hall and extend the technological department. The ground represented by section three has not yet been acquired.

## SPANISH KING IN AIRSHIP

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRID, Spain—King Alfonso made a flight of over 20 minutes in the airship Hispania.

## NEW COLORS PRESENTED TO IRISH GUARDS



(Copyright by Central News)

The King and Lord Roberts going to saluting base after ceremony at Buckingham palace grounds

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—His majesty the King recently presented new colors to the Irish Guards at Buckingham palace. The ceremony was not open to the public, only a few specially invited guests being present besides those connected in some way with the regiment. Among the guests were a number of Tibetans who are at

present on a visit to England.

Punctually at 11 o'clock the King left the palace accompanied by the Queen. The King wore the Irish Guards uniform and also the riband of the Garter, whilst her majesty wore the brigade colors, dark blue and red. His majesty, who was received with a royal salute and the national anthem, immediately inspected the lines, Earl Roberts, Lord

Methuen and other officers accompanying him.

Then the ceremony of trooping the old colors and escorting them to the rear was gone through, the band playing Irish airs. Finally in farewell to the old colors, the band played "Auld Lang Syne."

The regiment now formed three sides of a square, with the open side towards the palace, the drums were piled in the centre with the new colors crosswise upon the pile, and the service of consecration was carried out. Two subalterns then received the colors from the King, to whom they had been handed, and, the new colors having been carried to the other side of the drums, the King addressed the guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel FitzClarence replied, and the colors were then taken to a position in front of the center of the rank. The troops gave a general salute and the national anthem was played as the colors were unfurled and then, the band playing Irish airs, the regiment marched past the saluting base in column of companies, first to slow and then to quick time.

Finally the line reformed and advanced in review order, the band playing "Come Back to Erin," and with a royal salute, the playing of the national anthem, and cheers for the King, the ceremony came to an end.

## BANNER OF LAND REFORM TO LEAD LIBERAL PARTY

(Special to the Monitor)

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, England—Speaking at the annual gathering of the Northern Liberal Federation at Newcastle-on-Tyne recently, Sir Rufus Isaacs said the government had been dealing with great problems, and were turning their eyes to other fields to see what was yet left for the Liberal party.

He saw for that party a great and glorious part to play in the future history of the country. There were some who thought that Liberalism had had its day and would have to stand still for a time. Those who thought so did not understand what Liberalism meant. Liberals could never stand still. They must always be marching onward and upward, and, indeed, they did not need to look far if they wanted further work to do.

Proceeding the attorney-general said there was a general consensus of opinion that land laws, the conditions of housing, the conditions of tenure, and the payment of the agricultural laborer all required revision and reform. There was a general view that the depopulation which was taking place in the rural districts was a matter which not only required investigation, because that it had had to a very large extent, but that the problem must be dealt with and solved.

Led by their great chief the prime minister, they would have no fear whatever of the result. The policy which would be put before the country must of course be a well-thought-out policy. The campaign into which they would be plunged would naturally call forth all the wisdom, the sagacity, the energies, and the enthusiasm of the Liberal party. He appealed to them to give of their best in the noblest of causes, that of making the great majority of the community happier and brighter than they had hitherto been.

## ROADS SHOULD BE BUILT FOR FUTURE

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—During their tour through Scotland the members of the international roads congress were entertained to dinner by the corporation of Glasgow.

In returning thanks, the president of the Scottish Automobile Club, the Rt. Hon. Sir John H. A. Macdonald, remarked that the most economical, practical and sanitary mode of conducting transit through the cities was by mechanical means.

Lord Provost Stevenson said it was no use simply making roads for today or for the next two or three years, they must be made with an eye to the requirements of the future. Traffic should not be made to suit the road, the roads should be made to suit the traffic. Referring to the passing of the horse, he said the transformation was going on very rapidly, and the time seemed not far distant when the horse would appear in the street in a very ornamental position.

## LAND OPEN IN QUEENSLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—An area of 108 square miles adjoining Busby Park holding, Cloncurry district, is to be opened for pastoral lease in two lots comprising 134 and 34 square miles respectively, and also Brampton island, Mackay district, comprising an area of two square miles.

## OSTEND HAS BOY SCOUTS

(Special to the Monitor)

OSTEND, Belgium—Ostend, like its sister cities in Belgium, has organized its company of boy scouts.

AMERICAN EXPORTER helps manufacturers develop their export trade. Send for sample copy, 187 William street, New York.

**Exclusive More Mileage advantages in Diamond Tires that cost no more**

The greatest mileage at the least expense is what you most desire in a tire.

This is what we have demanded from our Chemists, our Engineers, our Tire Builders and factory experts—and here is their answer—

**Diamond Tires**  
(No Clinch)

Chemists: Vitalized Rubber—pure, lusty, young rubber put through a process that toughens and makes it road-resisting, with no loss of life or elasticity.

Engineers: Perfect 3-Point Rim Contact, that prevents all forms of rim troubles, such as cutting against the rim and breaking above the bead.

Tire Builders: A No-Clinch more air-room tire, giving added resiliency and perfect balanced construction.

Then we protected the inner tube with a No-Pinch Safety Flap.

And, best of all, these exclusive Diamond advantages cost you no more. They insure liberal mileage and freedom from tire troubles.

So this time buy Diamond Vitalized Rubber Tires—you can get them to fit your rims from

**Diamond Dealers Everywhere**



# Camp Talbot Devotes Day to Entertaining

The First Corps Cadets Receive Friends From Boston in Force and Have Program of Athletic Sports to Amuse

## DRILL WORK SHOWN

WEST BARNSTABLE, Mass.—Visitors to the camp of the first corps cadets, M. V. M., today, are here from Boston in large numbers. Automobiles were chartered to convey the guests from the Barnstable station to the camp ground, where luncheon was served immediately upon their arrival.

Later in the afternoon the guests will witness the solving of a problem of attack and defense of a position, in which non-commissioned officers will have command. For the attack three companies will be consolidated into one while the fourth company will constitute the defense and throw up entrenchments. This will be followed by a series of athletic events with prizes donated by the officers. Inspection and muster and the evening parade will close the day's events.

Drills, problems of attack, defense, meeting engagements, and the reading of two papers consumed the time in camp yesterday, and in the afternoon companies B and D were pitted for the baseball championship.

Service practice by all companies was this morning's program for members of the third battalion, coast artillery at Ft. Strong in Boston harbor. Following the service practice, stations and batteries are to be cleaned, and tonight from 8:30 o'clock till midnight, there will be a night phase, when all batteries and stations will be manned.

Adj. Gen. Gardiner W. Pearson was a visitor at the fort yesterday and inspected the work of the battalion. During his visit he presented the corps 15 silver cups to be given to the winners in the various competitions that are to take place on Friday.

## WARREN R. KEITH IS CANDIDATE OF PROGRESSIVES

Brockton Man Is for Nomination as State Treasurer Which His Brother Had Last Year

Warren R. Keith of Brockton is to run for the nomination for state treasurer on the Progressive ticket, according to information given out by the Progressive state committee.

Mr. Keith is a brother of Eldon B. Keith of Brockton, who was the Progressive nominee for this office last year but has decided not to be a candidate this fall.

The probable state ticket of the Progressives is announced by the committee as follows:

For Governor, Charles Sumner Bird of East Walpole; Lieutenant-Governor, Daniel Cosgrove, Lowell; secretary of state, Russell A. Wood, Cambridge; auditor, Octave La Riviere, Chicopee; attorney-general, H. Hueston Newton, Everett; treasurer, Warren R. Keith, Brockton.

The committee voted to leave the naming of the date of the Progressive state convention to Chairman Matthew Hale.

The following committee on resolutions was chosen: Arthur M. Holcombe, Cambridge, chairman; Prof. Lewis J. Johnson, Harvard; Mrs. Mary Morton Kehew, Boston.

The Progressives in the Legislature were made members ex-officio of the legislative campaign committee. Milton B. Warner of Pittsfield will serve as chairman. In the speakers' bureau for the campaign will be Lawrence G. Brooks, Cambridge, chairman; Robert G. Valentine, Braintree; E. J. Slattery, W. P. Thore and Henry C. Peters, Boston.

## BOYLSTON STREET MAY OPEN SOON

With the completion of the relaying of car tracks on Boylston street between Exeter street and the Boston & Albany railroad bridge, made necessary on account of the new subway, work on resetting the sidewalks and resurfacing the south part of the street has begun.

The first street cars will probably be run through that part of Boylston street Monday, it is said, and the north side of the street will be left open for traffic while paving operations are going on.

## TOWN CLERKS ARRANGE OUTING

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—The annual meeting and summer outing of the Town Clerks Association of Barnstable, Plymouth, Dukes and Nantucket counties will be held at Oak Bluffs, July 25. The election of officers will be at 11:30 o'clock, followed by dinner and sightseeing.

## STEEL STRIKE LEADERS FINED

M'KEESPORT, Pa.—Six I. W. W. leaders who were arrested last night charged with disorderly conduct and obstructing traffic while conducting a strike against the Fort Pitt Steel Company, were fined not exceeding \$25 in court today.

## AMBASSADOR OFF FOR JAPAN

SAN FRANCISCO—George W. Guthrie, the American ambassador to Japan, sailed Wednesday on the liner Magnolia for his new post.

## BOSTON PORT TO GET NEW CUNARDERS NEXT SEASON

Two of the new steamships of the Cunard line, the Andania and Alania, twin-screw sister ships of 13,300 tons each, will maintain the Boston-Queens-town-Liverpool service of the line next winter. They will relieve temporarily the steamships Franconia and Laconia, which cruise to the Mediterranean from New York in that season.

On her initial trip across the Atlantic the Andania sails today from Southampton for Montreal and Quebec. The Alania is approaching completion at the shipyard of Scott's Shipbuilding & Engineering Company of Greenock.

Both liners have accommodations for 2145 passengers, 825 cabin and 1020 third class. A one-class cabin service is provided. Each craft is 540 feet long, has a beam of 64 feet and is propelled

by two sets of quadruple expansion engines, balanced to reduce vibration to the minimum. There are eight decks, six of which are for passengers.

The Marconi wireless apparatus, submarine signaling and other modern inventions and improvements are included in the equipment, while the number of boats carried will provide for all on board.

Accommodations for the cabin passenger include a writing room, a "lounge" on the same deck, a gymnasium aft of the "lounge," an innovation for this class of steamers, and a men's room, all on "A" deck.

The general decorative style of both vessels is Georgian or colonial. This is the same as that adopted for the Franconia and Laconia.

## HAVENS TO FLY ON LAST STAGE

BAY CITY, Mich.—Beckwith Havens, only remaining entrant in the Chicago-to-Detroit flying boat cruise, prepared to leave here this morning for Detroit on the last leg of the flight. He expects to make one stop, at Port Huron, at noon, and complete the trip by 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Havens, with his passenger, J. B. Verplanck, arrived here yesterday from Point Lookout. A damaged rudder prevented him continuing to Port Huron.

## SHOE MEN AT NANTASKET

Between 200 and 300 shoe men, members of the Boston Shoe Travelers Association, and their guests, left Rowes wharf this morning at 9:20 for an ocean trip and the annual outing at Nantasket beach. Sports, baseball and swimming preceded the shore dinner.

## PERU BROKERS FAIL FOR \$500,000

(By the United Press)  
LIMA, Peru.—Great concern was caused here today by the announcement of the failure of the brokerage firm of Raoul Godoy and Gaston Godoy, the most prominent brokers in the city. It is said that the losses will reach \$500,000.

The Godoys left here Sunday on the Japanese steamer Kuyu Maru for Salina Cruz. Attempts were made today to reach them by wireless and compel their return to Lima. All the banks and commercial houses in this city are hard hit by the failure.

## ARLINGTON PICNIC PLANNED

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The annual outing and basket picnic of the Arlington Business Men's Association will be given on Wednesday, Aug. 6. There will be a boat ride to Provincetown.

could to secure ample terminal facilities for them.

Apologies of steamship lines, it is a possibility that, if Congress permits steamship companies controlled wholly or in part by railroads to participate in the canal business upon terms as generous as to independent steamship companies, the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, it is said, will establish a line between this city and the west coast of South America. The officials of the steamship company just now are not in a position to make any definite statements, but nevertheless it is believed that if they are given the opportunity to enter the business upon what they consider a fair basis they will do so. This line has shown its ability to handle a very large business, and during the past few years has expanded southward, taking in Jacksonville, Fla. Baltimoreans feel optimistic in regard to South American business. They feel that with the many natural advantages of the port and with the city authorities agreeable to give liberal terms to steamship companies that may want to come here there will be no difficulty in taking care of any new business that may come through the opening of the new territory south of the gulf of Mexico.

Two indictments were returned yesterday against a resident of Revere and a resident of Chelsea, representing a business concern claimed by the government to have inserted an advertisement in a daily paper stating that it was replacing its horse-drawn vehicles with trucks and that for this reason horses were to be sold at unusually low prices.

## FIRST CASE IS RETURNED UNDER ADVERTISING LAW

Under the law making it an offense punishable by a maximum fine of \$500 to insert deceptive advertisements in publications or on placards, the first case is in line to come before the superior court in Suffolk county soon.

Two secret indictments were returned yesterday against a resident of Revere and a resident of Chelsea, representing a business concern claimed by the government to have inserted an advertisement in a daily paper stating that it was replacing its horse-drawn vehicles with trucks and that for this reason horses were to be sold at unusually low prices.

## NEW HAVEN MAKES ENGINEERS' RULES

NEW YORK.—An engineer who operates an express train on the New Haven road hereafter must have had two years' road experience and have complied with other requirements designed to assure the management of his competency.

Local train engineers must have had a previous road experience of one year. This was announced Wednesday night in a statement at the New York, New Haven & Hartford offices here, embracing an order issued by Clinton L. Bardo, general manager, with respect to the assignment of engineers to passenger trains.

The new order is a result of the Stamford wreck investigation, and is described as in compliance with the recommendations of the interstate commerce commission and the public utilities commission of Connecticut.

## DR. REINSCH NEW ENVOY TO CHINA

WASHINGTON.—Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, professor of political economy in the University of Wisconsin, has been selected for minister to China.

Secretary Bryan, Dr. Reinsch and President Wilson had a long conference at the White House Wednesday, after which it became known that Dr. Reinsch's name would be sent to the Senate, probably Friday.

Dr. Reinsch was Roosevelt professor at the University of Berlin for 1911 and 1912.

## TAX RATE IS INCREASED

Medford assessors today announced the tax rate as \$19 which is an increase of \$1 over last year but a decrease of 20 cents over the rate in 1911. The city's valuation is placed at \$31,374,950, an increase of \$2,500,000 over last year.

## "SAIL FROM BOSTON"

PLYMOUTH (London), BOULOGNE (Paris) HAMBURG  
ON PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS  
Assuring Arrival in Paris by Day  
CLEVELAND July 29 CLEVELAND Sept. 12  
CINCINNATI Aug. 16 CINCINNATI Sept. 23  
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE  
607 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON, MASS.  
Telephone Black Bay 4408

## THE WHITE STAR LINE'S "OLYMPIC"



LONDON—PARIS  
via  
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton  
Aug. 2 10:00 A.M. Aug. 23  
Sept. 13 Oct. 4

## WHITE STAR LINE

Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool  
ONE CLASS CABIN (II) SERVICE  
\$52.50 AND UPWARD

ARABIC, July 29, 6 P.M.; Aug. 26, Sept. 23  
OYMERIC, Aug. 12, 7 A.M.; Sept. 9, Oct. 7  
Boston—Azores—Mediterranean  
Canopic, July 19, 11 A.M.; Cretic, Sept. 6

## LEYLAND LINE

Boston—Liverpool (Direct)  
One Class Cabin Service (II) \$50  
Winfredian, July 19, 11 A.M.; Devonian,  
July 26, 8:30 P.M.; Canadian, Aug. 9,  
OFFICE, 84 STATE ST., BOSTON  
Telephone Main 4990

## HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

Regular Sailings to  
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG  
607 Boylston Street, Boston

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

## TO POET BRIDGES

So you're to be the laureate?  
Congratulations, brother!  
Henceforth let's be, at any rate,  
Acquainted with each other.

Most worthy Bridges! It doth show—  
This prize which now they toss you—  
Your peers support you well, although  
I've seldom run across you.

But that's not strange, so busy we,  
Our happy songs indicating.  
Perhaps you seldom hear of me  
Or read the things I'm writing.

Had the Balkan states, which are now  
at war with one another, settled their  
home differences before attacking Turkey,  
the latter might have had to contend  
with a much less formidable foe.

## NEW S. S. EVANGELINE LINE

The finest fitted and most luxurious steamer  
in the Atlantic coastwise trade. Sails Tuesday  
noon for Halifax, Hawkebury and Charlottetown.  
S. S. Halifax leaves Saturdays. Connection  
and through tickets to all points. Send for  
booklets. City office 248 Washington St., F. W.  
BEDELL, Agt., Commercial Wharf, Boston,  
or Any Local Agent

## YARMOUTH LINE

To Nova Scotia and the Provinces  
Steamships North Star and Prince Arthur.  
Leave Central Wharf, Boston, every  
day except Saturday at 2 p. m. Connection  
at Yarmouth for all points in Nova  
Scotia and Maritime Provinces. Tickets at  
Wharf Office, also 332 Washington St. and  
at City Tourist Offices, Boston.

## WOMAN GIVES Y. M. C. A. \$500,000

NEW YORK.—Toward building a  
Young Men's Christian Association structure  
in Brooklyn to cost \$1,000,000, a gift  
of \$500,000 by Mrs. Roxey B. Smith of  
Brooklyn was announced Wednesday. The  
gift is a memorial to her son, Clarence  
P. Smith, who was a worker among men  
and boys.

## GOWN LEADS TO FINE

RICHMOND, Va.—Because Mayor  
Ainslie and Chief Werner of the police  
department objected to a young woman's  
slit skirt she was fined \$25 by Judge  
Crutfield on Wednesday. She was directed  
also to leave the city. The mayor  
and police chief were witnesses against  
her.

## LETTERS OF CREDIT

TRAVELERS' CHECKS  
Available Everywhere  
Your own banker can supply them. Write  
up for booklet, "Dollars and Cents in Foreign  
Lands."

## to New York \$2.65

Via Rail and Boat, Daily and Sunday.  
"THE ONLY INDEPENDENT LINE  
OPERATING BETWEEN  
NEW ENGLAND AND NEW YORK"

## COLONIAL LINE

232 Wash. St. Phone F. H. 2785

## NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

Kaiser Wilhelm II. July 22  
Kronprinz Wilhelm July 29  
Kronprinzessin Cecilie Aug. 5  
Fast Mail Sailings  
Roon (direct) July 28  
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm July 29  
Berlin (direct) Aug. 7  
London—Paris—Bremen  
Baltimore—Bremen direct: one  
cabin (II); Wednesdays.  
Sailings on SATURDAY for  
THE MEDITERRANEAN  
Barbarossa July 19  
Prinzess Irene Aug. 16  
Through rates from New York to  
Egypt, India, Far East & SOUTH  
AMERICA, via EUROPE. Largest,  
 Newest, Finest Ships in this  
Service.  
AROUND THE WORLD \$618  
Independent Trips  
PANAMA and WEST INDIES  
CRUISES, Jan., Feb. and  
March, 1914.  
In 1913 the North German  
Lloyd carried more passengers  
in all classes 50 and  
from the Port of New York  
than any other line.  
OELRICHS & CO., GEN. AGTS.,  
52-55 State St., Boston

## CUNARD

LIVERPOOL—LONDON—PARIS  
Calling at Queenstown & Fishguard  
From Boston  
LACONIA, Sails July 22, Noon  
FRANCONIA Aug. 5  
LACONIA Aug. 19  
FRANCONIA Sept. 2  
LACONIA Sept. 16  
From New York  
\*Mauretania, July 23, 1 A.M.  
Carmania, Aug. 2, 10 A.M.  
\*Does not call at Queenstown.

## NEW YORK—MEDITERRANEAN

ULTONIA July 19 SAXONIA July 29  
126 State St. Tel. F. H. 4000

## HOLLAND AMERICA LINE

PARIS—LONDON  
ROTTERDAM  
Twin-Screw Sailings  
Tuesday, Aug. 12  
\*Noordam July 22  
\*Lyndam July 29  
\*Rotterdam Aug. 12  
\*Potdam Aug. 19  
\*VFA ROTTERDAM  
\*PLYMOUTH & BOULOGNE  
Office 84 State St., Boston  
Or Any Local Agent

## PLANT OCEAN TRIPS

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## BALTIMORE STILL BUILDING PIERS FORESEEING CANAL EXPAND TRADE

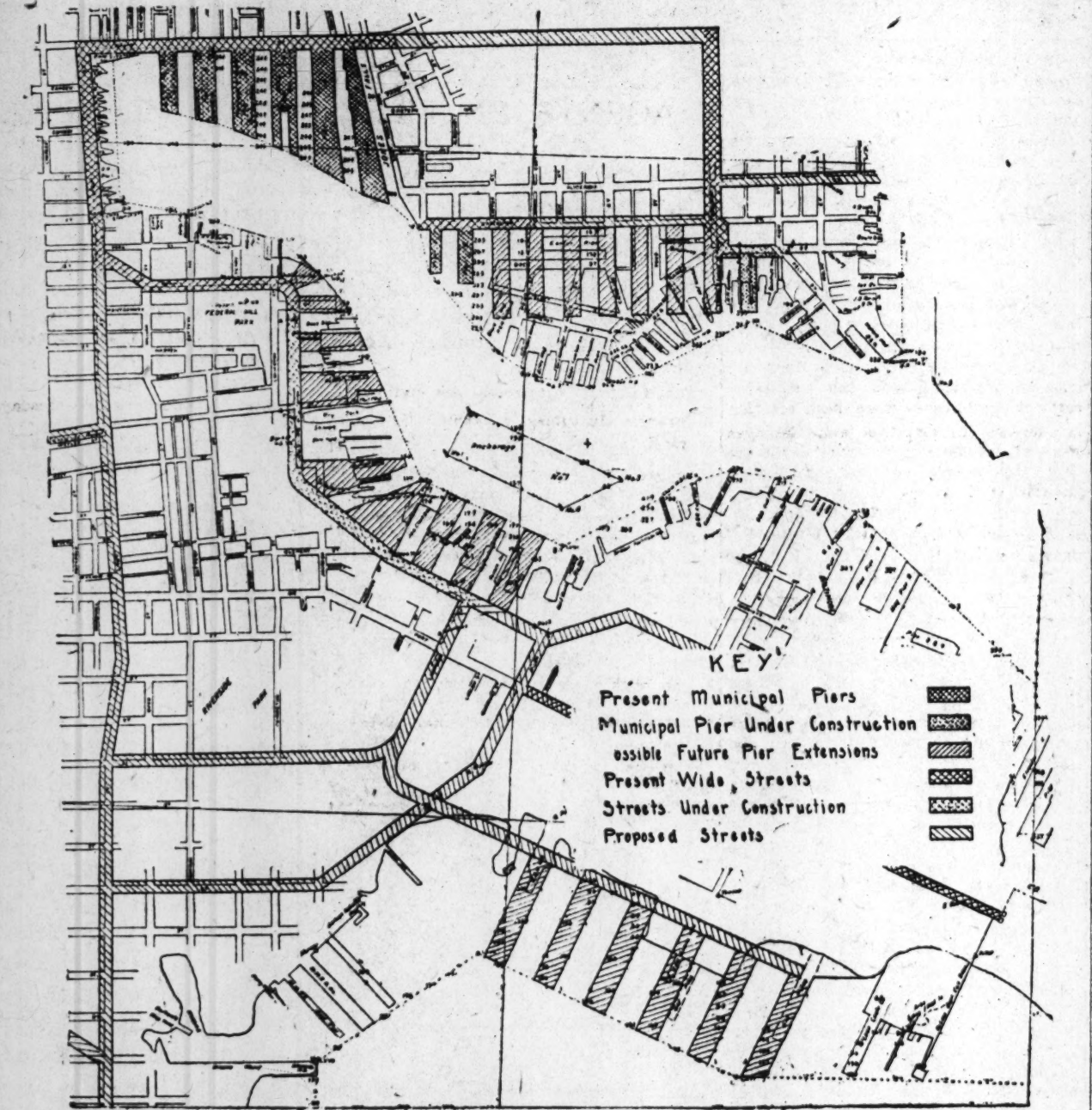
Additional 500-Foot Structure in Progress and Harbor Board Recommends Another of Similar Size, Making Ten Under Rapidly Growing Municipal Plan

## BIG SOUTH AMERICAN TRAFFIC SOUGHT

BALTIMORE, Md.—No city on the Atlantic coast appreciates more than Baltimore the importance of the Panama canal, and Baltimore, during the last six years, has been preparing for it by expending millions of

upon property owned by the city on the south side of the Patapsco river.

A most important move in connection with the improvement of the harbor is the widening of several of the more important streets near the water front and the construction of a highway around the head of the harbor. This highway, which will be known as Key highway, in honor of the writer of the "Star Spangled Banner," will have upon it both street railway and steam railway tracks, the latter connecting at Pratt street and forming a belt line. It is believed by Baltimoreans that



(Courtesy Greater Baltimore Committee)  
Diagram shows layout of major portion of Baltimore harbor front, with improvements made, being made and to be made

dollars for improvements to its water front and by laying out a comprehensive plan for development that is expected to evolve the finest and most convenient harbor between Key West and Bar Harbor.

Not only has the municipality developed much of its water front, but the railroads, the Pennsylvania, Western Maryland and Baltimore & Ohio, have purchased large areas of waterfront property and have extensive plans for future development. The Baltimore & Ohio now owns upwards of 500 acres of land on Curtis bay, deep water connecting with the Patapsco river; the Pennsylvania owns about 500 acres of land on the Patapsco, while the Western Maryland owns about 300 acres on the same river.

These railroads already have extensive improvements on their property, including merchandise and coal piers and grain elevators, to say nothing of a great amount of trackage; but the engineers of each have planned for future development and have laid out spaces for the erection of freight and coal piers which will be built when the need is felt. Immediately after the fire of 1904, which reduced a great portion of the upper harbor front to ashes, there was practically a mile of waterfront that was owned by individual interests. In some cases the property owners held but a few yards while in other cases the holdings were extensive.

Under a general plan to acquire for the city as much of this waterfront as possible a loan of \$6,000,000 was floated

the three structures were built work was started upon the remaining three. Even with these six piers there was not sufficient area to meet the demand and two more piers were added, giving the city a total of eight with lengths and areas as follows: Pier 1, 551 feet long, containing 82,108 square feet; pier 2, 638 feet long, containing 127,163 square feet; pier 3, 772 feet long, containing 153,362 square feet; pier 4, 927 feet long, containing 178,875 square feet; pier 5, 1150 feet long, containing 245,574 square feet; pier 6, 1450 feet long, containing 218,977 square feet; pier 7, 400 feet long, containing 40,000 square feet; pier 8, 500 feet long, containing 65,000 square feet.

Even with this great amount of space there is an insistent demand, and not only is another pier, 150 feet wide and 500 feet long, in course of construction, but the harbor board has recommended that still another of similar size be started so as to be ready for service by 1915.

Under the comprehensive pier system outlined by the burnt district commission, resurveyed and approved by the harbor board, the city now has before it plans for the development of municipal piers which will give ample provision for expansion along logical lines. The present piers are along the north side of the upper harbor, but the plan provides for a similar development of the other side, as well as along the river proper on the south side of Locust point. In addition provision has been made for the erection of several piers

with the improvements already made and with a well-laid plan for future development there will be no difficulty in taking care of business, no matter how rapidly it may expand.

At the same time Baltimore is not sitting idly by and waiting for new business to come. Within a few weeks its representatives will be in South America and carefully going over the field to ascertain just what people there want and how it will be best to meet the demands.

This South American trade question is now in the hands of Baltimore's two leading commercial organizations, the Greater Baltimore committee and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association. Both organizations have active committees and already there is being organized a committee to visit South America to look into the situation.

## Southern Trade Large

Baltimore already enjoys a splendid trade with many of the Latin American countries, but most of the goods shipped are sent via other cities. Whether with the opening of the Panama canal there will be any direct-route steamers sent from here is so far unknown, although there have been several steamship men representing as many companies in the city during the past 12 months. These representatives have been in consultation with the city authorities, and while they have not declared anything definite they have gone away with the assurance that the municipality would do all that it



# Railroads and Unions in Conference

Lines Propose Eight Counter Claims to Those Put Forth by Employees—Less Pay for Extra Brakemen Is One

## OFFICIAL STATEMENT

NEW YORK—To determine exactly what demands and differences are to be submitted to the Newlands-Clayton board of mediation and conciliation when President Wilson appoints it, managers representing 42 eastern railroads and the committee of 100 representing the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen went into conference today. The Erie road refused to enter the meeting.

The railroad managers insisted today that eight demands against the employees should be arbitrated as well as the union's demand upon the railroad. A formal statement was issued in which the managers declared their opinion of the attitude of the union leaders.

"They take the attitude that it is not the only side which has a right to ask arbitration," the statement declared. "We think differently, however, and we are convinced that the public will support us in our attitude. We will insist that our grievances be arbitrated as well as theirs."

Sixty-five representatives of the Erie employees met for a conference at the Broadway Central hotel, summoned by President A. B. Garretson of the Order of Railroad Conductors and President W. G. Lee of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The Erie railroad refused Wednesday to take part in the arbitration proposed, its officials declaring the road could pay its employees no more than they are getting now.

The demands of the railroads were made public shortly before midnight, together with a letter referring to the morning conference. The letter says:

"Referring to our letter of July 14 and to our conference this morning, we hand you herewith for your information a list of those questions concerning rates of pay and working conditions of conductors and trainmen which the railroads intend to have incorporated in the agreement to arbitrate:

"1. When a minimum day's wage is paid in any class of service it shall entitle the railroad to the full mileage or hours of service paid for.

"2. In no case shall double compensation be paid.

"3. For fixing the basis of compensation—i.e., whether passenger, through or local freight yard, etc.—the same classification shall be applied to all members of the train crews.

"4. All monthly guarantees shall be abolished.

"5. That consideration be given to a reduction of existing rates of pay of yard brakemen and of passenger conductors and trainmen on long continuous runs where there is an opportunity to make excessive mileage in a limited number of hours.

"6. Employees in two or more classes of service on continuous duty or under continuous pay shall be paid the rates applicable to the different service performed, with a minimum equal to 10 hours at the lowest paid service.

"7. On passenger and freight trains where under the extra-crew laws additional men are required, the rate of pay for all brakemen shall be 20 per cent below rates established for brakemen on trains not affected by such laws.

"8. The rates and rules awarded by this arbitration shall supersede rates and rules now in effect which are in conflict therewith."

WASHINGTON—President Wilson had not selected Wednesday the members of the new board of mediation and conciliation created by the Newlands-Clayton act. The President told callers that he was seeking information about men who had been recommended to him.

## BRAZILIAN ENVOY LEAVES FOR HOME

NEW YORK—Dr. Lauro Muller, minister of foreign affairs of Brazil, concluded his visit to the United States Wednesday and left this harbor aboard the Brazilian battleship Minas Geraes, for Rio Janeiro. Rear Admiral Winslow of the battleship Arkansas returned a farewell call aboard the Brazilian warship before the latter sailed.

Dr. Muller gave a long statement, appreciative of the cordiality of the American government and people.

## TAIL LIGHT FINES IMPOSED

Martin Flaherty, John T. Boyce, Robert W. Thain, William B. Watkins and William J. Hickey were fined \$5 each by Judge Merritt in the Dorchester district court today for not carrying on the rear of their automobiles lights sufficiently strong for the numbers to be read easily at night. The names of the men were taken Wednesday evening by motor police who patrol the Blue Hill boulevard, instructed to enforce the "tail light" ordinance strictly.

## BIG POWER PROJECT AUTHORIZED

WASHINGTON—Secretary Houston signed a waterpower permit Wednesday granting rights to the Pacific Light & Power Company of Los Angeles to operate power plants in the Sierra national forest. It will carry electrical power 240 miles to Los Angeles and pump water for irrigation in the upper San Joaquin valley. Twelve years are allowed for construction.

## N. A. M. IS SAID TO HAVE HELPED BUILD PLATFORM

Letters Identified by M. M. Mulhall at Lobby Inquiry Tell of Support of James S. Sherman for Vice-Presidency

## LEADERS IN TOUCH

WASHINGTON—How the National Association of Manufacturers had a hand in shaping the drafting of the platform of the 1908 Republican national convention and swung in behind James S. Sherman for the vice-presidential nomination was unfolded to the Senate lobby inquiry committee today. Scores of letters and telegrams, arranged in chronological order, were identified by Martin M. Mulhall, former agent of the association, and read into the record.

They showed that officials of the association were in constant touch with the Republican leaders before and through the convention. Their lawyer, James E. Emery, was "in touch" with the chairman of the resolutions committee ten days before the convention actually assembled. The president and executive board attended the convention and when its ticket was selected, all of the resources of the N. A. M. were brought into play to aid the ticket and nominate Taft and Sherman.

The exhibits also indicated that the association fought hard in 1908 to save Judge John J. Jenkins in the eleventh Wisconsin district from defeat.

Many letters from Mr. Mulhall to N. A. M. headquarters appealing for financial aid for Mr. Jenkins, who was described as "one of our best friends," were put into the record. At one time Mulhall said Jenkins did not have money enough for railroad fare and cash was rushed to him.

Mr. Mulhall also told of payments made to Henry Neal, for 30 years messenger for the House speaker, to keep him posted on visitors to the speaker's office.

Mr. Mulhall identified a letter of introduction given by Judge W. R. Speer of Hudson county, New Jersey circuit court, introducing him (Mulhall) to Gov. J. Franklin Fort, explaining that he was to visit Governor Fort to enlist his services in defeating Representative J. Gardner of the second New Jersey district.

Officially reporting to Secretary Schwedman of the National Association of Manufacturers, on April 28, 1908, Mr. Mulhall said Representative Watson had told him that if Taft were nominated for President, he (Watson) could not be elected Governor of Indiana. Mr. Mulhall told of a visit to Senator Foraker's office, where he said he found a secret conference of Republican Senate leaders in progress. At this conference it was decided that no further legislation desired by President Roosevelt was to be enacted. Mr. Foraker told Mr. Mulhall that the "allies" planned to defeat Mr. Taft for the nomination by capturing control of the national committee and seating contesting anti-Taft delegates.

From Washington Mr. Mulhall went to Trenton, where he conferred with Governor and Vivian M. Lewis, clerk of the chancery court. According to Mulhall's report both Fort and Lewis agreed to aid the contest against Mr. Gardner in the second and Mr. Hughes in the sixth district.

Members of the House lobby investigating committee today practically abandoned hope of starting their own lobby inquiry until the Senate committee finishes with M. M. Mulhall. The House committee did not formally meet today, spending another long informal session rummaging through copies of the Mulhall papers submitted by the Senate investigators.

## ROGER PIERCE GETS ALUMNI POST

Roger Pierce, Harvard '04, who since 1912 has been in the employ of a Boston publishing company, has been appointed general secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association, succeeding Edgar H. Wells '97 whose resignation took effect July 1. Mr. Pierce was general secretary to President Emeritus Eliot during his trip around the world.

## SECRETARY HOUSTON INVITED

WASHINGTON—Representative Thacher has invited Secretary of Agriculture Houston to attend the Ba-nestable county fair Aug. 27 and has received a tentative acceptance. Mr. Thacher is president of the fair association. Secretary Houston's summer home is at Tibbury, Marthas Vineyard, just across the bay.

## SPRINGFIELD FIRE ALARM SEEN

Springfield's new fire alarm system and central station are being inspected today by the committees on wires and lamps and finance of the Cambridge city council, with a view to gaining points for the proposed new central fire station in Cambridge.

## ROOFING CONTRACT AWARDED

DEDHAM, Mass.—The board of commissioners for Norfolk county has awarded to Forbes L. McKenzie of Boston, the contract to reconstruct the roof of the Registry building on High street. His bid was \$6300, and he will start the work immediately.

## MR. BRYAN IS IN MARYLAND FOR FIRST LECTURE

Secretary of State to Return for Cabinet Meeting Friday Before Leaving for Six Weeks' Tour With Mr. Wilson's Permission

## MR. MOORE IN CHARGE

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, Md.—Secretary of State Bryan is here today for the first lecture in the series he proposes for the purpose of supplementing the salary he receives as a cabinet officer.

Mr. Bryan will leave here on Friday morning in time to attend the cabinet meeting, which will be devoted chiefly to a discussion of the Mexican situation.

WASHINGTON—It was learned Wednesday that President Wilson, after John Bassett Moore had been appointed counselor to the department, gave Mr. Bryan permission to take his vacation at a time when Chautauqua lectures would be the most profitable. He gave him permission Wednesday to be away during the next six weeks, during which the Mexican situation will be threshed out by the President, Mr. Moore and Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson. Secretary Bryan Wednesday laid before the President all the information in his possession regarding Mexican conditions.

Secretary Bryan, when asked if the coming of Ambassador Wilson to Washington would change his projected tour, replied:

"The newspaper men might have assumed that my lecture dates would not interfere with business, instead of assuming that they would. All my lecture dates were made subject to cancellation."

Senator Bristow, who introduced the resolution in the Senate, calling on the President to inform Congress just what salary was necessary to keep a secretary of state off the lecture platform, said Wednesday his resolution would have to be adopted or voted down by the Senate or referred to a committee.

Senator Bacon, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, said he thought the resolution would be "handled in a routine way" and that he did not believe it would be adopted. This seems to be the general opinion.

## LEXINGTON TAX RATE UP

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The assessors estimate that the tax rate for this year will be \$21 on \$1000, an increase of 90 cents over last year, when the rate was \$20.10 per \$1000. The increase in the town appropriation has been caused chiefly by the new grammar school building in East Lexington costing \$55,000, the new stand pipe costing \$19,923, and the purchase of the Buckman tavern for \$30,000.

## M. S. P. C. A. MAKES REPORT

Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals reports that during last month the agents examined 4225 animals, made 45 prosecutions, with 41 convictions, and took 154 horses from work. At the stock-yards and abattoirs 21,323 animals were examined and 31 cattle and swine were taken. During the last two weeks of June 28,986 horses were watered at the special watering stations of the society.

## ASST. SECY. OSBORNE RETURNS

WASHINGTON—John E. Osborne, assistant secretary of state, returned to Washington on Wednesday from a three weeks' trip to Haiti and Santo Domingo, undertaken for a personal investigation of conditions in the island republics. Mr. Osborne was accompanied by Walter Vick, newly appointed receiver of customs for Santo Domingo, in succession to Receiver Pulum.

## FARM MEN ARE NEEDED

BLOOMSBURG, Pa.—Although conditions are ideal for harvesting, according to the farmers of this vicinity, they are handicapped in their work by lack of men. Nowhere can men be found to help in the fields and many farmers are forced to call their wives and daughters to the fields. Neighbors are helping each other in their harvesting.

## UNION PACIFIC DENIES CHARGE

NEW YORK—The executive committee of the Union Pacific railroad issued a statement Wednesday night denying the charge made by David Lamar, before the Senate lobby investigating committee, that an \$82,000,000 forgery had been committed on the books of the Union Pacific road in 1901.

## CHARLES M. COX IS CANDIDATE

MELROSE—Charles M. Cox, one of the active Progressive party workers of this city, has announced that he will again be a candidate for the Progressive nomination for state senator in the fourth Middlesex district.

## TOWN TO HAVE SUMMER SCHOOL

CATONSVILLE, Md.—Catonsville is to have the first summer school for children in the history of the village. The sessions will open in the Catonsville high school next week and will last for several hours each day. The school will be in charge of Miss Van Sant.

## BUSINESS MEN SEEN LEADERS OF THE MASSES

(Continued from page one)

power, and the redistribution of the world's possessions and opportunities are being fought for in every civilized country.

"The details of the struggle may vary in different countries, but the general environment in which the struggle is made is very nearly the same in every country—food is dear, clothing and shelter are dear, but for the very smallest coin each country mints the greatest newspapers of each country are teaching the masses to know the best things of the world—teaching them to know the power of man and men—teaching them day by day the newest interpretation of social justice—the newest steps in the greater distribution of power and of opportunity among the masses—and all the natural instincts of the masses are responding to these teachings.

"As a result income taxes are being introduced or augmented in every land, and legislation to increase the power of the masses by the extension of the franchise and its power are being successfully pushed into fruition. Resulting the power of the world is coming into the hands of the masses. Our employees outnumber us 50 or 100 to one, and therefore this new power of the masses would portend loss of power to us, just as it portends loss of power to inherited autocratic rights, and to the aristocratic or selfish class of the present and past—were it not for the fact that this new power of the masses must, in turn, also have leadership. A mass without leadership is a mob doomed to defeat, and the business men are the national leaders of the new power.

"It is true that it does not at once seem practically possible that the masses of our employees will turn to us, their employers, for leadership as we remember the struggle of years past and today's struggle they are having with us as to questions of industrial relations."

"But we business men are beginning to see, and our employees are beginning to see, and we shall both soon see clearly that most of the questions and problems we have been fighting about are problems of the trade and the business—common problems—whose best solution is the task of employer and employee working together. We shall both see that high wages and big profits are natural affinities, as are good working conditions and successful business. So it will come to be seen that we are the natural leaders.

"It will be found that all the principal things that our businesses need, the masses of our employees need also. Good housing, good transportation, good recreation facilities, good education that really fits men for their life's work and for their living, well governed cities, justice and security for property—these are the things our employees need most, and these are the things our businesses need most if they are not to be taken over by our governments at the behest of the masses of our employees, or if they are not to be stopped by the constant friction and strikes that are always present when our employees are badly housed, or badly prepared for life, or badly recreated after their work. These are the things they will use their new greater power to get; and to get them, they will use us as leaders, as soon as they recognize that our enlightened self-interest wants these things too.

"I do not claim that it is because we business men are the superiors of all other classes of men that the world's leadership is now coming to us. I base my belief on the fact that under the new conditions the leadership of political and social power must go to those accustomed and trained by their daily work to take the initiative, and more important still, to those who best understand and most practically sympathize with the new power of the masses whose support is fundamentally essential to a degree never before realized in the world's history."

In organizing to assume this leadership, Mr. Filene said the change must be thorough and inclusive. As executive business heads must be specially trained and in this connection he mentioned as a characteristic sign of the times and a stepping-stone to the realization of the growing new spirit the carefully worked out course for training and educating executives for business executives to be opened at Harvard this fall. He proposed that the national and international commerce bodies be "constantly at work on the great international questions which are at the bottom of good business, just as they underlie the peace and prosperity of the world."

Mr. Filene indicated a referendum plan for making the new spirit felt throughout the world. He asked aid in making it workable in the international organization by "putting into its by-laws an effective method by which every important international question may be submitted to every effective body of business men in every civilized country, and the opinions of each body obtained, printed together and resubmitted to each body. In this way we shall, as business men of the world, come to a common understanding, and in time, perhaps, to a common agreement on almost all the important international questions; and if we do come to a common agreement, there is no power, political or social, that can withstand us."

# Fine Pictures

## For the Summer Home and Camp

A

GLIMPSE at our collection of Summer Pictures conjures up cool Summer sitting rooms and makes one eager to choose what he will, and put his theoretical plans for embellishing the home into practical effect. We are showing a superb assemblage of moderate price pictures in gilt and dark oak frames with a wide range of subjects.

## Four Items of Timely Interest

2.75 and 3.50 Etchings, Colored Prints, Photogravures and Colored Photographs framed in gilt and dark oak. Now selling for ..... 1.90

4.00 to 6.00 Colored Etchings, Carbon Photographs, Colored Photogravures and Prints in frames of gilt and chestnut. Now ..... 2.85

IMPORTED FRENCH PRINTS—Framed in antique gilt, ornamented tops, in four sizes. .... 70c, 90c, 1.25, 2.25

COLORED VENETIAN PHOTOGRAPHS—In gilt frames with gilt mats, in four sizes. .... 1.50, 3.25, 4.25, 7.50

Pictures—Fourth Floor—New Building

# Jordan Marsh Company

## MORE PAYMENTS TO LEGISLATIVE AGENTS ON FILE

Additional Sums Amounting to \$28,612.25 Paid by Massachusetts Interests for Work

These additional statements of payments to legislative counsel and agents have been filed with the secretary of the commonwealth:

The National Automobile Association, to Francis Hurtubis, Jr., annual salary of \$3600.

The Lowell Gas Light Company, to Frank E. Dunbar, on all matters, \$878.58. The Washburn & Heywood Chair Company, to Green & Bennett, on bill for eight-hour day for four-workers, \$303.

The New England Watch and Ward Society, to Johnson & North, on all matters, \$100.

The Aetna Life Insurance Company, to Charles T. Holt, \$210.

The Bosch Magneto Company, to Charles W. Bosworth, on bill relative to offensive trades, bills to annex parts of Chicopee to Springfield, and bill to reorganize the state board of health, \$3200.

The Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, to Arthur J. Davis, \$300; to Fred H. Lawton, \$200; and to Leon E. Baldwin, \$125.

The Boston Protective Department, to Hill, Barlow & Homans, on bill to amend its charter, \$300.

The Bay State Street Railway Company, to Burdett, Wardwell & Ives, on all affairs, \$5000; to James F. Jackson, \$1500, and to Arthur Bogue, \$500.

The Massachusetts Liquor League, to William F. Weld, \$250.

Boston Elevated Railway Company, to Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall, on all matters, \$10,682.67; to Endicott P. Saltonstall, on bills to change legal procedure, \$469.50, and to A. E. Pinanski, on bill to prevent industrial accidents, \$150.

The Pennsylvania Match Company, to Julius Nelson, \$250.

Edward F. Bragg, to A. C. Burnham on bill to incorporate Miller River Company, \$563.

Merrill, Oldham & Co., to Ropes, Gray & Gorham, for opposing the so-called financial sections of the Washburn railroad bill, \$500.

## FOUR EXCURSIONS FOR TEXAS BUYERS

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Fifty thousand circulars have been issued to members of the Jobbers and Manufacturers' League for distribution among their customers, calling attention to the four buying excursions for merchants to be given to San Antonio from all points in San Antonio trade territory.

A rate of one and one third fare for the round trip has been granted by all railroads. A. H. Hall, chairman of the excursion committee, said all the local wholesale merchants have offered special inducements to buyers to come here to renew their stocks. Many of them have agreed to refund railroad fare to buyers.

Arrangements have been made for the entertainment of visiting merchants on all the excursions.

## PROGRESSIVES TO BE OFFICERS

Members of the Progressive party may participate as election officers at the polls in Malden, according to a decision of Harvey L. Boutwell, city solicitor. The mayor will make the appointments and will drop a Republican and a Democratic election officer in each ward.

## PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY TO HOLD MEETINGS

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—Arrangements are complete for the summer field meetings of the Patrons of Husbandry of Massachusetts and the schedule follows:

Wednesday, July 23, Danvers, at the Dudley P. Rogers farm; Thursday, July 24, Winchendon, at Lake Dennison; Friday, July 25, Pembroke, at Mayflower grove; Monday, July 28, Cummington, on the fair grounds; Tuesday, July 29, Fitchburg, at Whalon park; Wednesday, July 30, Westboro, at Lake Chauncy; Thursday, July 31, Colrain, at Hillside park; Friday, Aug. 1, Barnstable, on the fair grounds; Saturday, Aug. 2, Acton Center, on the Acton Common; Monday, Aug. 4, Springfield, at Forest park; Tuesday, Aug. 5, Athol, at Brookside park; Wednesday, Aug. 6, Billerica, at the farm of DeLacy Corkum; Thursday, Aug. 7, Greenwich, at the farm of George Loux; Saturday, Aug. 9, Lakeville, at Lakeside park; Tuesday, Aug. 12, Leominster, at the farm of J. Henry Johnson; Wednesday, Aug. 13, at Canobie lake, near city of Lawrence; Thursday, Aug. 14, Berkshire, at the farm of George Ingalls; Friday, Aug. 15, Greenfield, at Shattuck park; Tuesday, Aug. 19, Russell, at Riverside grove; Wednesday, Aug. 20, West Brookfield, at the farm of John H. Webb; Thursday, Aug. 21, Sunderland, at the farm of Dr. M. H. Williams; Friday, Aug. 22, Foxboro, at Lakeview park; Wednesday, Aug. 27, Monterey, at Turners Landing, Lake Buell.

## DESTROYER REACHES NAVY YARD

NEW YORK—The United States torpedo boat Fanning pulled into Brooklyn navy yard early today with a list and with her crew compartment flooded, under her own steam. Although the Fanning came to Brooklyn unaided, her sister destroyers, Jarvis and Jenkins, traveled alongside. The Fanning was out yesterday with the United States battleships Arkansas and Delaware, as escort to the Brazilian battleship Minas Geraes, aboard which was Dr. Lauro Muller. The American ships left the Brazilian ship outside the Ambrose channel and steamed for Newport.

## ARGENTINE SEEKS MEAT REFORMS

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Further investigation of the alleged meat trust in Argentina was referred Wednesday by the chamber of deputies to a commission named to make a complete study of the question and to recommend measures for safeguarding the meat industry.

The Massachusetts crop report for June, published by the state board of agriculture, has just been issued. Copies of this bulletin may be had for the asking by applying to Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary state board of agriculture, 138 State House, Boston, Mass. Those who desire to receive the crop report regularly may have their names placed upon the free mailing list upon request. Through this bulletin people may keep informed in regard to all other publications of the board of agriculture. The different publications will be sent postpaid upon request, unless otherwise noted.

Heretofore the crop report has contained only notes and a summary of general crop conditions. A new feature has this year been added. In addition to the general summary and notes the bulletin contains a summary and notes of the condition and prospect of the following agricultural specialties: Fruit growing, market-gardening and cranberry growing. In addition to this crop conditions for the whole country are discussed, a comparison of wholesale and retail prices is printed and weather reports for the month of June are presented.

The special article in this number is entitled, "Peach Growing in Western Massachusetts." This was written by L. W. Rice of Wilbraham, Mass. Mr. Rice says in part: "First choose the site of the orchard. This should be a place of good elevation with good air and water drainage, which sometimes is hard to find and purchase."

In regard to selecting the varieties, Mr. Rice says: "In selecting varieties it is best to choose such as will ripen in succession, so as to hold the market and distribute the labor over as long a period as possible. A good succession covering the period from about Aug. 1 to Sept. 15 is as follows: Greensboro, Waddell, Carman, Hiley, Belle of Georgia and Elberta."

Speaking of cultivation of the orchard, he says: "The writer used to raise a crop of corn or potatoes in the orchard the first year and give clean cultivation to all the land every year after until the last of July or first of August. Experience has taught that it is hard in this locality to raise a cover crop, after the trees are three or four years old."

# HAVE THE MONITOR SENT TO YOUR SUMMER ADDRESS

Subscribers who are to spend the summer months at mountain, seashore or country addresses may have THE MONITOR mailed to them daily by sending notice to the

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
St. Paul and Falmouth Streets, Boston, Mass.



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## TWO GOWNS FROM ONE DESIGN

Loose blouse good to wear over odd skirt

WHO, not accustomed to studying such matters, would suppose that these two gowns were evolved from the same foundation? Yet such is the fact. In one case, the blouse is made with a yoke and short sleeves and is worn over the skirt in middie style; in the other, they are cut to the wrists, the blouse is cut a little shorter and is drawn up at the waist line; but, while the changes are really simple, the effects are widely different.

The skirt is made in five gores and is one of the best possible models to launder, and, consequently, it is especially to be considered for the washable fabrics that are in demand for mid-summer.

Linen and galatea are favorite materials for making gowns of either sort, but the patterns can be put to a great many uses.

The loose blouse is a good one for wear over the odd skirt, used just as one would a regular Norfolk or middie. The blouse drawn in at the waist line can be worn with any odd skirt just after the manner of a shirt waist quite as well as with a skirt to match.

In July, the general tendency is toward the use of cotton and linen materials, but women who are preparing for camping will like this gown in khaki or in cotton poplin or perhaps in serge, for the nights and mornings are cool in the mountains or at the seashore.

For the medium size, the blouse will require 4 yards of material 27, 2½, yards 36 or 3½, yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yard 27 for the collar and cuffs when made of different material; the skirt 8½, yards 27, 3½, yards 36 or 44 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 yards.

The pattern of the blouse (7366) is cut in sizes from 36 to 42 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7315) from 22 to 32 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



## WAYS TO TELL IF CLOTH IS WOOL

Two good ways of telling whether or not the cloth you buy for "all wool" is really what it is represented to be, are given by Miss Annabell Turner of the home economics department of the University of Wisconsin in the University Bulletin.

"Unravel a sample of the material exposing the warp and weft threads separately," she says, "Wool fibers are more curly than the cotton. Then burn some of the threads; if cotton, they will burn quickly; if wool, more slowly, with an odor like that of burning feathers or bone.

"If cotton and wool have been spun together in the same thread, the above test is not reliable. In such a case, the alkali test should be used. Mix together one tablespoonful of lye and one pint of water. Place the sample of goods in a granite dish, cover with solution, and boil for five minutes. At the end of this time all the wool will be dissolved out, leaving the cotton intact, so that it is very easy to see how much cotton was used to adulterate the 'pure wool' fabric."

## CONTRASTS IN VEGETABLES

Thought in selection pays in results

VEGETABLES doubtless would increase in popularity if we gave more thought to their selection and preparation. Long usage has associated certain vegetables with special meats and fish, as salmon with cucumbers or green peas—perhaps because they were available at the same season in days before cans and cold storage.

A common and convenient classification is the starchy or substantial vegetable, like the potato, shelled bean, rice, and the less solid and more succulent or juicy, such as greens, lettuce, string beans and tomatoes. Those who prefer serving two vegetables besides potatoes, generally manage to secure some contrast of this kind. Yet, I have seen roast meat, potatoes, tomatoes and cranberry sauce served together, and perhaps the next day the potato, lima beans and canned peas, writes Anna Barrows.

There should also be some thought of contrast in color and flavor. Tomatoes and cranberries do not harmonize in color and provide too much acid at one time. If the green peas and tomatoes had come together one day, and the beans and cranberry sauce the next time, the all-round effect would have been more satisfactory.

Those points often are illustrated in lists of menus which appear in various

publications. For example: "Browned sweet potatoes and baked squash." These are similar in color, sweet in flavor, both browned, and, moreover, were followed by an orange salad—again, a yellow and sweet food. Why not have contrasted the browned sweet potatoes with spinach, and the baked squash with mashed white potatoes?

Again, "baked potatoes and mashed turnips," followed by cauliflower salad. Here the turnips and cauliflower, belonging to the same family of plants have kindred flavors. A tomato or nut and celery salad would have been more appropriate with the turnip, and the cauliflower might have been used in place of the orange salad above. Then, why should we have at one meal mashed potatoes, mashed turnips and a carrot salad—all root vegetables? The potatoes and buttered carrots might better have been supplemented by the cauliflower salad or the cheaper cold slaw.

Before the cooking of the vegetables come the important points of choosing, cleaning and sorting them.

In general choose from what is available rather than demand what may not yet be ready in the home garden or for some reason is out of the market temporarily. Vegetables of medium size are uniformly more satisfactory than overgrown ones. This is one of the strongest arguments for selling vegetables by weight instead of by count, especially in the case of cucumbers and summer squash.

When small supplies of vegetables are bought at one time it is desirable to wash them as soon as they come from the market. Potatoes are thus more readily sorted and the poorer ones used before they spoil. If slightly wilted, string beans, greens, etc., are usually improved by soaking for a while in cold water. The stem of cauliflower or cabbage should be cut and the vegetable set into water to freshen.

A modern fashion of cutting lettuce and celery across the stalk is unsatisfactory because it is almost impossible to get it clean. Moreover, most of the natural beauty of the leaves and stalk is destroyed.

The outer portions of celery, cabbage and lettuce, even if very tough and fibrous, when properly cleaned may be put in the soup kettle to give flavor, even if unfit to add to a strained soup. The younger portion of any vegetable is usually preferable for use in a raw state, such as the center or heart of the onion or cabbage or celery. Often the younger leaves of dandelions or spinach may be served raw as a salad.

## TRIED RECIPES

**FRIED SOFT SHELL CRABS**  
After cleaning the desired number of crabs season with salt and pepper, dip in beaten eggs, then in fine bread crumbs. Drop in hot fat and cook until crisp and colored a nice brown. Drain and place on hot dish, garnish with sliced lemon and parsley. Serve with tartare sauce or any fried fish sauce desired.

**CREAMED CHICKEN**  
Clean and cut up in neat pieces two chickens or fowls. Put them on to boil. Before they are done, pare enough potatoes to go nicely with the chickens. Cut them in pieces not more than 2½ inches in diameter, lay them on the chicken and let them boil until done. Then take up the potatoes in a dish by themselves. Pour a pint (or, if wished, more) of sweet cream over the chickens. Let it heat and then thicken with a scant tablespoonful of flour dissolved in a small half cup of milk. Season to taste with salt, pepper and fresh butter. If the cream is not rich, more butter will be required.

**RED, WHITE AND BLUE CAKE**  
Cream half a cupful of butter with a cupful and a half of sugar, add the whites of four eggs beaten stiff, three quarters of a cupful of milk, half a cupful of red currants, one cupful of blueberries, two cupfuls of flour and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in a moderate oven for three quarters of an hour. Cover with white frosting dotted with red currants and blueberries.—Philadelphia Times.

**PEACH CUSTARD**  
Fill sundae glasses about a quarter full of chopped peach, and then nearly to the top with soft custard. When ready to serve, cover each portion with sweetened whipped cream and invert half of a cooled peach in the center.

**PEACH FANCIES**  
This simple but delicious dainty is a combination of lemon sherbet and sliced peaches, served in glasses and garnished with green minted cherries.

**PEACH BLANC-MANGE**  
Make a peach jelly by thickening a cupful of peach pulp with 1½ tablespoonfuls of gelatin dissolved in a little water, and adding sugar and lemon juice to taste. Mold in a single layer between two of plain blanc-mange. Turn out upon a plate, garnish the top with half of a fresh peach, and decorate the base with a border of alternate peach slices and candied cherries.—Mothers Magazine.

## STOCK ENRICHED

In making soups if your stock is not as rich as you wish it, says the Minneapolis Journal, add one half teaspoonful or less of grated cheese.

## GRAPEFRUIT PALATABLE DISH

Better for breakfast if prepared the night before

GRAPEFRUIT reaches perfection in the Florida fruit groves. Here it ripens so evenly that it is plucked from the trees and eaten, as northerners eat apples, without any additions.

California has taken up the growing of the splendid fruit, and the quality improves each season, as does the demand, says the Chicago Journal.

Grapefruit contains certain acids and it may be taken with relish before breakfast. Squeeze the juice into a glass, sweeten and dilute with water to please your taste.

A better way to serve the fruit at breakfast is to prepare it the night before. Cut the grapefruit in half, remove the seeds and cut out the pulp, leaving the white fibers. When all the pulp is out cover plentifully with powdered sugar and keep in a cool place over night. The lining and sections may be removed from the shell and the fruit returned to it for serving, but there are handsome grapefruit glasses on the market made especially for this service.

If the grapefruit is wanted for a more formal occasion, prepare it as directed above and dot it with candied cherries.

Grapefruit is frequently served as the first course at a formal luncheon. Add equal parts of sugared orange pulp to the grapefruit and mix the juices of both fruits together. Nuts may be sprinkled over the top.

The salad course is often of fruit, and a favorite combination includes white grapes, nuts, celery, apples, orange and grapefruit pulp.

There is great art in making a fine fruit salad, but once learned it is easily compounded. The dressing is as important as the combining of the fruit; vinegar is never used in it.

Thorpyke salad is made as follows: Chop a half pound of nut meats fine; walnuts, English or domestic, are the richest. One cup of celery cut fine. One cup of candied ginger cut in tiny bits. One cup of Malaga grapes cut in half and seeded. One and a half cups of grapefruit pulp cut small and two cups of cut orange pulp. Two apples pared and diced. A pineapple may be grated, fine and added, to the improvement of the mixture. This will serve 12 persons. Toss these ingredients together and cover with sugar to keep from the air, as it discolors the apples, while you give the dressing any needed finishing touches.

## FOR THE COOK

If paraffin is used to grease cake tins the cake will not stick.

Nasturtium sandwiches are made by buttering thin slices of white bread and putting nasturtium leaves between them, washed and lightly salted. A few of the flower petals may also be used.

To cook macaroni without sticking use a vessel with a sieve bottom.

In cooking asparagus for salad it should be dropped into cold water when done.

Endive, stewed, makes a pleasant change as a vegetable.

Cold sauce or fruit added to junket makes a pleasant change.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## RICE AS CLEANSER

To clean water bottles or vases with a narrow top, drop a handful of rice in and shake well. All discoloration from the water will disappear.—Los Angeles Express.

## FLAX USED EARLY IN CLOTHES

Crash suit calls up facts in history

WHEN we are wearing the popular linen crash suit this season or the housewife is using the crash toweling in the kitchen, it is interesting to recall that flax, the basis of linen crash, was the earliest vegetable fiber used in clothmaking. It dates back to the Pyramids; in fact, the cultivation and preparation of flax are said to have shown very distinct traces of their existence during the stone period, but we can form no idea of the manner in which it was planted, steeped, heckled, cleaned and generally prepared for use, any more than we can of the method of cultivation employed.

Flax has played an important part in civilization, for fish lines and nets, ropes for catching wild animals, cords and ropes used in navigation, and all industries dependent upon the use of strong cords are largely indebted to flax. It has been said that it is almost impossible to think of navigation being carried on without the ropes made of flax. At an early period in the world's his-

tory flax evidently held an important place. Especially in ancient Egypt, linen was extensively worn by all classes and was the only fabric which the priests were permitted to wear. Egyptian flax occupied the foremost place in the commercial world and was sent into all regions in which there was any intercourse of the nations, and it held its position until toward the close of the eighteenth century, when cotton took its place as the chief vegetable fiber of commerce.

There has probably never been a time when more linen crash has been used than at the present, both in domestic lines and in coats and suits. It is easily laundered if it is not dampened too much, and is a practical material for warm weather wear. A suit keeps its shape better if it is laid out flat rather than being placed on a hanger, but its appearance is improved if it is pressed out with the hands before each wearing.

Two tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar to one white of egg will make excellent meringues.

## IRON AFFECTS BUTTER FLAVOR

Experiments made by government dairy bureau

ECONOMIC conditions make it necessary at present to hold butter in storage from the summer season, when it is plentiful, to the winter season, when it is scarce. If the butter is properly made this can be done without materially injuring its quality. It often occurs, however, that butter which has been held in storage for some months develops disagreeable flavors that greatly lessen its value.

Some metals either cause or greatly accelerate certain bad flavors in butter, although most of the experiments along this line have not included storage butters. Recently the dairy division of the bureau of animal industry in the United States department of agriculture has reported that the presence of very small amounts of iron in cream causes certain undesirable flavors to increase in intensity during storage. These flavors are often designated by butter experts as "metallic," "oily" or "fishy." The injurious effect of iron was found by adding iron in known quantities, varying from one to 500 parts, to 1,000,000 parts of cream. The butter made from such cream was compared with that made from cream where all precautions were taken to avoid any undue contact with iron during the whole process of butter making. The butter was stored at 6 to 10 degrees Fahrenheit, and the quality of butter was scored a few days after making, the samples to which iron had been added scoring lower than the butter made from cream which contained no iron. This held true in most cases on the second and third scoring, which occurred at intervals varying from 20 to 187 days. The most noticeable feature was the rapid development of bad flavor in the butter containing the iron. When both the control and the experimental butter became fishy it was noticed that the control butter was the last to become so. There was a marked oily flavor present in most samples that subsequently became fishy. Only a small proportion of the iron added to the cream was found in the butter, the remainder having been taken up by the buttermilk and wash water, says the Michigan Farmer.

Butter was also made from cream which had stood in rusty cans, and in every case this butter had a peculiar taste and was easily picked out from all the other samples. The buttermilk also had a decided metallic taste.

The influence of copper on the flavor of the butter was studied in a similar manner and it was found that copper, even in small quantities, seemed to cause more marked changes of flavor in butter than did the iron, with a decided tendency toward a fishy flavor in storage. Two experiments showed very plainly the harmful effect of using poorly tinned pails, even though the cream came in contact with the copper surface for only a few seconds, for, aside from this, all other conditions were exactly alike during the complete process of butter manufacture.

This work shows that if cream is kept in rusty cans or comes in contact with iron or copper at any time during the process of butter making it may take up

iron or copper from rusty cans, exposed bolt heads, or other metal parts of pasteurizers or churns, in sufficient quantities to affect the flavor of storage butter. Though there is nothing to show that the nature of the flavor is appreciably changed it does indicate very clearly that the rate of development of the undesirable flavor is greatly accelerated during storage by very small quantities of either iron or copper.

## PRESERVE THE CURRANTS NOW

Combined to advantage with other fruits

THE currant is one of the few fruits that must be preserved now. There are a number of delicious preserves, preserves and spiced jams which do not require the currant's jelly making element in any marked degree.

Sometimes currants are "put up" by the "cold process." A woman who has always had good success with her preserved currants crushes them, sweetens them liberally with sugar and packs them into airtight glass jars. Just before putting on the covers she places a piece of waxed paper over the fruit.

Currants can also be sun cooked according to the directions printed in these columns for sun preserved strawberries and raspberries.

Next winter, when the cold is with us, a small dish of spiced currants will be very welcome with the fatty pork and the roast beef that are so attractive in cold weather. To make it, use seven pounds of currants, 3½ pounds of sugar, a pint of vinegar, three tablespoonfuls of cinnamon and 1½ tablespoonfuls of cloves. In place of the pint of vinegar 1½ cupfuls may be used, and the difference—half a cupful—made up in juice. By "cupfuls" is meant that standard measure known as a "cupful" among cooking experts. It is half a pint. Boil all the ingredients together except the spices. When the mixture is thick add them to it, and cook the whole for only a few minutes. Seal when cold as one would jelly.

The combining of raisins and currants in a sweet conserve is a very old-fashioned idea. The following way of preparing this sweet comes from a Dutchess county household, where it has been in use for several generations, says the New York Tribune. Have ready seven pounds each of currants and of sugar, one pound of seeded raisins and three pints of currant juice. This juice should be squeezed from another bowlful of currants. Add the sugar to it and boil the mixture three minutes. Then stir the fruit into it and cook the whole 10 minutes. The large "cherry currant," which does not contain many seeds, is best for this preserve. Look the fruit over very carefully, as imperfect currants or raisins will ruin the conserve.

Like the apple, the currant, being rich in pectin, can be combined to advantage with some fruits that are lacking in this element. It differs from the apple in that it lends tang and character to such combinations, as well as jelly making qualities. In some cases the apple would be preferred, owing to this very

## Whittemore's Shoe Polishes



"GILT EDGE," the only ladies' shoe dressing that positively contains OIL. Blacks and Polishers ladies' and children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing, 25c. "French Gloss," 10c. "STAR" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes, 10c. "Dandy" size, 25c. "QUICKWHITE" (in liquid form with sponge) quickly cleans and whitens dirty canvas shoes, 10c. and 25c. "ALBO" cleans and whitens canvas and leather shoes. In round white cakes packed in zinc boxes, with sponge 10c. in handsome, large aluminum boxes, with sponge, 25c. WHITEMORE BROS. & CO., 20-26 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.

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## A Newspaper's Devotion to the best interests of those it serves makes it possible to become of even greater value to its readers

The Monitor aims to serve the highest interests of its readers everywhere—the interests of optimistic, earnest, wide-awake people, wherever English is read. It avoids news and articles of an alarming, sensational character and endeavors at all times to bring people everywhere into a closer relationship and to promote the welfare of all.

Each department of the paper is carefully edited. Its news, its editorials and its advertising attain a high degree of accuracy, fairness and candor. It endeavors to fulfil the high purpose which a world-wide and constructive newspaper should fulfil.

To the constant reader of the Monitor these facts are familiar. Those who become acquainted with the Monitor for the first time are quick to appreciate the value of these features to the reader.

## PUTTING UP FRUIT

One or two peach pits added to the jar of canned or preserved peaches, adds to the flavor of the fruit when the can is opened.

A leaf of rose geranium in a glass of crabapple jelly is a worth while conceit. So too, is a sprig of mint.

If a few tart apples are used in making grape jelly, there is less probability of the jelly not being firm.

It is well to have a large pitcher handy when making jelly. The moment the jelly has cooked sufficiently pour it into the pitcher. Then the liquid may be poured more quickly and satisfactorily into the jelly glasses.

It is well to use a silver knife for paring any kind of fruit. The action of the acid on a steel knife is undesirable.—Newark News.

## FOR BURNT STEEL

Should you ever have trouble with the bright parts of a kitchen range turning black from the heat, says the New York Press, you will find that if you use a cloth dipped in vinegar, rubbing the blackened parts with it, the brightness will soon be restored.

## POTATO SANDWICH

In puzzling over a new way of cooking Irish potatoes, I discovered potato sandwich, which makes an attractive and delicious luncheon dish, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. Select smooth oval potatoes and boil with their skins on until nearly tender. Then peel and slice the long way in one quarter inch slices. Dust generously with salt and paprika and put a thin slice of cheese between each two slices of potato. Lay the sandwiches on a flat buttered pan, brush with melted butter and put in a hot oven to brown and melt the cheese. Garnish with parsley and serve hot. A slice of crisply-fried breakfast bacon added to the cheese makes a nice variation. New potatoes can be used thus, as they are always more waxy than mealy.

## CHEAP PUDDING

One cup of raw grated carrots, one cup raw grated potatoes, one cup seeded raisins, one cup sugar, one cup of flour, one teaspoonful soda, mixed in flour, one teaspoonful allspice, pinch of salt, butter size of an egg. Mix and steam two hours. Serve hot, with vanilla sauce made of one tablespoonful flour, one tablespoonful butter, one cup sugar, one teaspoonful vanilla, one pint boiling water.—Los Angeles Express.



# Poet Laureateship of England Bestowed Upon Robert Bridges

Kent Man Educated at Eton and Corpus Christi, Literary Critic and Author, Choice of Premier, Indorsed by King

WRITER OF DRAMAS

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON.—For some time it has been more or less an open secret that Mr. Asquith's choice for a new poet laureate had practically fallen upon Dr. Robert Bridges. The King having accepted this nomination, Dr. Bridges has now received the actual appointment. The new laureate is a Kentish man who was educated first at Eton and subsequently at Corpus Christi, Oxford. He studied medicine originally, but eventually retired from the medical profession and settled down at Oxford. He is known for the soundness of his literary work, having written a certain amount of criticism, eight poetic dramas and some shorter poems.

## Office Is Ancient One

The office of poet laureate is a revival of the ancient habit of crowning poets with laurels. This habit existed in Rome down to the time of Theodosius, when it was abolished by the Christians as a remnant of paganism. It was not until the thirteenth century that the habit was resumed, when Petrarch was formally crowned with the laurel by Count d'Anguillara.

About the same time the universities adopted the habit, with the result that those of their students who were considered worthy, received the degree of "laurea baccalaureatus" or "laurea doctoratus." This habit of crowning poets with bays rapidly died out in the peninsula, for although Tasso accepted the crown, its bestowal on Querno, whose character is summed up in a vitriolic quatrain in the "Dunciad," reduced the office to a jest.

Though, however, the ceremony of crowning the poets died out in Italy, it was continued in Germany, and Maximilian I. founded a poetical college in Vienna. The French never adopted the term of laureate, but for a considerable time they did crown their poets, who were described as "poets royal."

In England the first great poets laureate were Chaucer and Gower, the one the famous author of "Canterbury Tales" and the other of "Vox Clamantis." In the reign of Edward IV. John Kay was made laureate, whilst Rymer held the office under Henry VII. and Skelton under Henry VIII.

In more modern times the roll of poets laureate has been as follows:

Ben Jonson, 1615, appointed by King James  
Sir William Davenant, 1637.  
John Dryden, 1670.  
Thomas Shadwell, 1688.  
Nahum Tate, 1692.  
Nicholas Rowe, 1715.  
Laurence Eusden, 1718.  
Colley Cibber, 1730.  
William Whitehead, 1757.  
Thomas Warton, 1783.  
Henry James Pye, 1790.  
Robert Southey, 1813.  
William Wordsworth, 1844.  
Alfred Tennyson, 1850.  
Alfred Austin, 1896.

This list includes some of the greatest and some of the worst of English poets. Thomas Shadwell was a writer of satirical plays at the time of the Revolution, and succeeded Dryden when that master was removed from office owing to his having become a papist under James II., when he published that well-known poem, "The Hind and the Panther." Colley Cibber was a Georgian playwright, the man who improved Shakespeare, and one of whose wonderful additions to the text of "Richard the Third," was the line "off with his head, so much for Buckingham," familiar as the forerunner of the famous saying of the Duchess in "Alice in Wonderland."

It was in the person of Henry Pye, however, that the laureateship touched its nadir. England was then engaged in the great war with France, and there is a story, apocryphal of course, that the guards, having been marched to Hyde Park to listen to one of Pye's birthday odes, mutinied on the ground that though they were prepared to go and be shot in Flanders, they were not prepared to listen to the poet laureate's poetry. Pye had breathed the scorching satire of the "Dunciad" over the Italian Querno: it was the great admirer of Pope, Lord Byron, who fulminated against Pye. Better, he wrote in an often quoted line, "better to err with Pope than shine with Pye." After Pye, the laureateship was wrested from ridicule by a number of brilliant writers.

**MR. PARSONS INSPECTS TERMINALS**  
BALTIMORE, Md.—William Barclay Parsons, engineer, railroad and subway builder of New York has made a preliminary inspection of railway terminals here in order to have better acquaintance with conditions should it be decided to employ him in a consulting capacity in working out the problems that face the city because of the plans of the Pennsylvania railroad.

**HUCKLEBERRIES FROM COAL FIELD**  
READING, Pa.—Huckleberry shipments on the Reading road are heavy and several carloads pass through Reading from the coal regions and thereabout daily. The berries are unusually fine this year, especially those gathered in the vicinity of Frackville. Hundreds of men, women and children are on the hills as pickers.

## HIGH SCHOOL FRONT, SANTA MONICA



(Photo by Lon Dinsmore, Santa Monica, Cal.)

SANTA MONICA, Cal.—Town settled by the Spanish in 1804. Growth has been slow but sure, and Santa Monica is now a flourishing city of approximately 10,000 population. Has eight churches and seven grade schools. On one of most sightly points overlooking city, hills and sea, stands the \$250,000 high school, built last year. The main buildings, "academic and administration," "manual arts and commerce," and "science, household and fine arts," architecturally are reminiscent of the Lombardy style of brick construction found in northern Italy. Academic and administration building has frontage of 200 feet and contains auditorium that will seat 1040, and a music hall. The course covers all regular college entrance requirements, complete preparation in home economics, gives specialization in art work, training for agriculture or broad preparation for business activities. There is an athletic field with a quarter-mile track and gymnasiums for boys and girls.

## HOLYOKE PUPILS AWAIT BUILDING OF GYMNASIUM

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Holyoke school pupils are all looking forward expectantly to the time when the new high school gymnasium, which is to be built this year, will have been completed and ready for use. The students here have no adequate gymnasium or place for basketball games.

In the new gymnasium building a number of rooms will be provided for and will include a manual training room, in the basement, class rooms and draughting room on the first floor, chemical laboratory, lecture room and trophy room on the third floor with machine shops on the second. Beside these there will be locker rooms for the boys and girls on the first floor with shower baths. A swimming pool about 20 by 60 is planned for the basement and on the third floor there will be a running track, reached by circular iron stairways from the gymnasium floor.

The face of the building will be of light faced brick with sandstone trimmings. The interior of the building and the apparatus will be up to date and will prove adequate for the needs of the school. The plans for the building were drawn by Architect W. B. Reid and the contract for its erection has been awarded to the Lynch Brothers brick company. The appropriation for the building itself is \$75,000. The building adjoins the high school property, being just across Sargeant street from the school building.

## AMERICAN REPLY ON CALIFORNIA SENT TO JAPAN

WASHINGTON.—Contents of the American reply to the last two Japanese notes on the California antislavery land laws, delivered by Secretary Bryan to Ambassador Chinda, and cabled to Tokio Wednesday, were withheld from publication. It is declared only that American reply to the various points of objection to the California legislation has been made so complete as to remove most of them from the field of discussion.

Unless the Japanese foreign office determined that there is something in the American note requiring immediate attention and reply, probably there will be no further diplomatic exchange for at least another month. At the expiration of that time the Webb alien land-owning act will become operative, and the opportunity furnished for a judicial test of its constitutionality.

The state department is looking to the Japanese government to take the initiative in securing a judicial determination of this act as affecting its citizens under treaties or international law, while the Japanese negotiators have unofficially expressed the opinion that it was the duty of the American government to make this test.

## LENOX MAN A CANDIDATE

LENOX, Mass.—Selectman Frederick S. Delafield will take out nomination papers for representative in the seventh Berkshire district in the Republican primaries. Mr. Delafield is a member of the Republican town committee and has been active for the party in the local, county and state campaigns.

**SPRINGFIELD AUDITOR NAMED**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—William G. McIntyre's appointment as city auditor will be presented by Mayor John A. Denison to the board of aldermen for approval Monday night. Mr. McIntyre held the position of city auditor in the years 1893 and 1894. He came to this country in 1859 from Manchester, Eng.

**WORCESTER PHONE RATES RAISED**  
WORCESTER, Mass.—The New England Telephone & Telegraph has increased its minimum rates from \$25 per year to \$39 a year in the business section of Worcester, to go into effect Aug. 1. The rates for residences have not been changed.

## VERMONT FIGHTS TELEPHONE

Editorial View of the Special Report Notes the Novelty of the Rate Making Proceeding

IT IS not to be supposed that a state would long have a utilities commission and not find employment for it. There were indeed questions awaiting the creation of the state tribunal, but there were more that needed the appearance of the board to cause them to be raised. Vermont is one of the states that have come into possession of this latest device of government, and she is finding occupation for it at an interesting pace. The board has supervision of the telephone service, and it is at this point that it gets one of its earliest assignments to duty.

Governor Fletcher has received from a commission he appointed to the task a report which has its most pointed observation where it says that telephone rates should be reduced by 20 per cent. The report remained in the Governor's hands long enough for him to write a sharp note to accompany it to the utilities commission, and now that board has it with the expectation that it will use its power to bring about the correction. The Governor says:

"Conditions as described in the report of these gentlemen make it imperative for the state to obtain relief for its citizens, and I wish to express my belief that it is your plain duty to take such steps and to issue such orders based upon a liberal and reasonable interpretation of your powers as will speedily relieve existing conditions and finally determine the state's right to regulate and control these corporations."

There is no qualification in the Governor's advice. It leaves to the utilities board the administration of the details, the issuing of orders, the use of its power, but it is not apparent that there is any margin for dissent from the conclusion of the committee that the rates should be summarily reduced.

The special commission has evidently made thorough work of its inquiry, and the report has value aside from its recommendation. It shows, for instance, just how competition in the telephone business has been obliterated by the taking over of the small companies, and, either by lease or purchase, bringing them entirely within the control of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, the most easterly finger of the big hand of the Bell Telephone Company. The implement that has been used to compel the submission of the local companies is the possession of the long lines for telephone communication and the impossibility of the local independent company getting the use of them.

If the states long ago had determined that the connection with these long-distance wires must be granted the patrons of the local companies on a reasonable basis of compensation, they would have protected the neighborhood companies and preserved rates for the service that have had to give way to much higher ones. The states moved more slowly than the big company. They got around to the point of effective public supervision after the mischief

of obliterating the local companies has been completed.

There remains, however, the possibility of regulating the rates to the point of reason. This understanding in Vermont will prove instructive to the other states and to the country generally. The Governor is none too positive about the extent of the power of the state to supervise. He asks for a determination of "the state's right to regulate and control these corporations." It is conceded to need determination and precisely that service may be expected of the Vermont measure. The telephone monopoly will not concede the lower rates without objection. There will be denial of the power of the state to say what rates shall be. There will be attempted demonstration that the proceeding is confiscatory. Either that or the company will concede the reduced rates without raising the question, a decision upon which by the courts might be more costly in its application in other fields than 20 per cent on the Vermont service.

As has been pointed out in other discussion in the Monitor of the relations of the telephone service to the public, it has been peculiarly free from interference. It has successfully resisted the exercise of the state's supervisory power through years after all other forms of the public service had been subjected to it. Where it has yielded it has been able to cover its retreat in masterly protection, as was the case in Massachusetts, where its oversight reposed in slumber in a commission that had other occupation than pursuing the difficult problem of what constitutes proper telephone charges.

There is lacking the measure of telephone rates that has been supplied other services. What constitutes a fair railroad rate is approximately known by all the people who travel or receive freight. The trolley fare does not vary from five cents without a distinct sense that it is getting excessive. These services are quickly measured. But none knows whether a telephone toll of 10 cents or a dollar is even approximately right, nor whether a rental of \$12 or \$50 a year is the nearer to a proper return for the service. The Vermont utilities commission will have the opportunity to learn some of these things and by its discovery will give enlightenment.

The disappearance of the local telephone companies, with their farm lines and their rates so low that every house along the road could well afford the equipment, is no slight cause for regret. The telephone service is declared to be a natural monopoly but whatever right that peculiarity gives it there can be no inclusion of the local lines, which had their own field and their own benefit. The Vermont situation is probably extreme in this respect and here there will be particularly bright illumination of the effect of the absorption.

The progress of telephone regulation to the point of correcting the schedule of rates will be watched closely far beyond the borders of the state that has embarked upon it with evident earnestness.

## RAILROAD MEN TO VISIT BURLINGTON

RUTLAND, Vt.—General Passenger Agents Hanley of the Central Vermont and Grant of the Rutland railroad met with General Manager Loomis of the Champlain Transportation Company Monday with regard to the visit to Burlington, which they have induced the New England general passenger agents to make. The transportation men will visit that city on Aug. 8 and the program includes a visit to Bluff Point and Ausable Chasm, and various other features.

The meeting will bring to Burlington the general passenger agents of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, Boston & Albany, Maine Central, Boston & Maine, Bangor & Aroostook, Champlain Transportation Company, Delaware & Hudson, Rutland, Central Vermont, Canadian Pacific, Eastern Steamship Company, Quebec Central and Metropolitan Steamship line.

## TEACHERS' TESTS IN PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH.—State examinations to qualify as teachers in special subjects, such as cooking, sewing, manual training, agriculture, drawing, music, stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship and physical training, will be held throughout Pennsylvania on Aug. 22. Under Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, state superintendent of public instruction, the examinations will be held simultaneously in eight cities.

The Pittsburgh examination will be held in the Fifth Avenue high school, beginning at 9 o'clock in the morning, and directed by Thomas S. March. These examinations give successful entrants special certificates entitling them to teach in any part of the state.

**WOMAN MADE LAND RECEIVER**  
SAN FRANCISCO.—Grace Calkin of Sonoma, Cal., who received word from Washington Wednesday that her appointment has been confirmed by the Senate as a land receiver at a salary of \$4500, was an active member of the women's committee of the Democratic state central committee during the last presidential campaign.

## NEWPORT GREETES NAVAL VISITORS

NEWPORT, R. I.—Congressman George F. O'Shaughnessy, speaking at a dinner given last night by the city government of Newport, welcomed to Rhode Island the members of the House committee on naval affairs. He sketched the advantages of Narragansett bay as a naval base.

The dinner at which were present many prominent state and city officials, naval officers and business men, came as the wind up of a reception which started when a salute of 17 guns was given, as the Mayflower, bearing the inspecting party, anchored in Newport harbor.

Congressman Padgett and the other members of the House naval committee, which is making an inspection tour of the Atlantic coast navy yards and naval bases, arrived early in the afternoon. The inspection of the training station followed.

## GRAIN BLOCKADE IS NOT EXPECTED

WINNIPEG, Man.—There is said to be little possibility of any grain blockade this fall on the Grand Trunk Pacific system, because the new route over the National Transcontinental will afford transportation this winter.

Major Leonard, chairman of the Transcontinental railway commission, is authority for this.

Mr. Leonard said that there were at present about 5000 men working on the line. Two end divisions of the Transcontinental, that is to say, between the points of Graham and Armstrong, and between Hearst and Cochrane, are practically completed.

**MONTREAL ORDERS NEW PUMPS**  
MONTREAL, Can.—Two new \$24,000 pumps, each with a capacity of 12,000,000 gallons, are to be installed next month by the city water department, replacing two old pumps of which the fire underwriters have complained. They will bring the pumping capacity of the department to about 80,000,000 gallons a day or about 24,000,000 gallons a day over average requirements.

## OLD IRON SPRING, BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.



BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.—County seat of Saratoga county, in eastern part of New York, seven miles from Saratoga Springs. Lies among foothills of Adirondacks on the slopes of historic Kayaderoseras mountains and within great spring water belt. Its famous iron spring was discovered in 1760. There is considerable industrial activity, including one of largest tanneries of United States, mills which make pulp, paper and paper bags, and foundry where Lackawanna engines are made. Town is on the Delaware & Hudson railway. Schenectady and Hudson valley electric roads pass through here and state roads lead to Lake George, Schenectady, Albany and Schuylerville.

## BOND REFUNDING PLAN AGREED ON BY DEMOCRATS

Majority Members of House Banking and Currency Committee Perfect Provision in Bill After Three Days' Discussion

## OTHER CHANGES MADE

WASHINGTON.—Democrats of the House banking and currency committee resumed work today on the administration currency bill with the rediscount section under discussion.

The much-disputed plan for refunding the 2 per cent bonds which form the basis of the present bill was perfected Wednesday.

The provision as finally agreed to after three days of discussion provides for the exchange of 2 per cent bonds which bear the circulation privilege for 3 per cent 20-year bonds, "exempt from federal, state and municipal taxation, both as to income and principal."

With other changes made in the bill, the refunding section will retain the circulation feature of the present 2 per cent bonds up to the final date of their redemption.

The committee also approved a re-drafted section providing that the proceeds of the government's participation in the business of the new federal reserve banks shall be applied to the reduction of the bonded indebtedness of the nation.

Two Democrats became involved in a discussion of the rediscount features of the bill. Disagreement arose over the provision requiring one federal reserve bank to rediscount paper of another federal reserve bank, and several members expressed the opinion that some limit should be imposed upon the federal reserve board in its exercise of this power.

## MAINE ARTILLERYMEN IN CAMP

PORTLAND, Me.—Coast guard artillery corps, N. G. S. M., opened its annual encampment at Ft. Williams today. The command remains in the field for 10 days. The troops arrive in camp about noon following parade from the Union station to Monument square. The real work of camp routine and drill starts at 1:15 this afternoon.

## SOCIALIST TO CAMPAIGN

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—W. S. Hutchins of Greenfield, who was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor at the recent Socialist convention at Springfield and defeated, will cover Berkshire county this month on a speaking trip.

## WATERBURY CITY HALL PLANS MADE BY CASS GILBERT

WATERBURY, Conn.—Cass Gilbert, a New York architect, will be the designer of Waterbury's new city hall. This announcement was made Wednesday after the city hall commission had ratified the choice of Mr. Gilbert's plans by the board of umpires. Prizes of \$500 each were awarded to the three next best plans, designed respectively by Parker Thomas & Rice of Boston, Dennison & Hiron of New York and Delano & Aldrich of New York.

The new building will face on Grand street, with the fire department enclosed in the field street wing, and police headquarters on the west side. On the facade the first story will be of white stone—granite, fieldstone or marble, with round arched windows. Above will be two stories of brick surmounted by a colonial cornice and decorated by a range of nineteen pilasters. At the top of the building will be a spacious attic, which will contain rooms for the board of education and a well-lighted drawing room adjoining the offices of the city engineer. At the top of the building will be a small tower with a clock and a bell. The west and east sides of the structure will be almost as attractive as the front.

## WEBSTER PLANS TO CELEBRATE FOR SLATER INDUSTRY

WEBSTER, Mass.—Celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Slater industry in Webster got a start Wednesday night at a meeting of the Webster and Dudley Business Men's Association. A petition for a special town meeting will be presented to the selectmen, in order that the preliminary work may be begun at once.

The town of Dudley will be invited to assist in the celebration, because Webster at the time of the inauguration of the Slater industry was part of the town of Dudley. Part of the present big plant is located in Dudley.

At least two days will be devoted to the anniversary. One day, it was said, should be devoted to Webster lake, with a water carnival.

A parade of the town's societies, clubs and industries, band concerts, fireworks, sports for the children and speaking may be features.

## MR. GOLDEN NOT CANDIDATE

FALL RIVER, Mass.—John Golden, general president of the United Textile Workers of America, announced Wednesday that he was not a candidate for a place on the new state board of labor and industry. Mr. Golden says that he notified Governor Foss to this effect on Tuesday.

Boys' Barber Shop Second Floor

Visit the Wireless Room Second Floor

## Mid-Summer Outfitting Sale for Boys

Vacation prices prevailing that should save the cost of train tickets in many cases.

Only a few of the savings can be mentioned here, but a visit to the departments will reveal their scope.

<p><b>\$5 and \$6 Wash Suits. \$3.95</b></p> <p>Colored or plain white in linen, madras, poplin, galates, repp, crash and chambray. Models including middie, regulation or beach suits.</p>	<p><b>\$1 and \$1.50 Shirts and Blouses ..... 60c</b></p> <p>Attached or separate collars. Soisettes, French flannels, and woven madras and khaki stripes.</p>
<p><b>BASEBALLS</b></p> <p>25c American Junior League, 13c, 2 for 25c</p> <p>50c Boys' League Baseballs, 25c</p>	
<p><b>PLAY SHOES</b></p> <p>\$2.65 Play Shoes.....\$2.25</p> <p>\$3.15 Play Shoes.....\$2.50</p> <p>\$3.65 Play Shoes.....\$3.00</p>	

SECOND FLOOR

## William Filene's Sons Co.



# News of Importance from the Latin-American Centers

## JAMAICANS ARE DISPLEASED AT CHINESE INFLUX

Places Made Vacant by Natives Seeking Homes Outside the Colony Are Being Filled by Undesirables from the Orient

### RAISE BOND QUESTION

(Special to the Monitor)

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—Although there is an exodus of Jamaicans to the States and Canada every year, general trade conditions this year have given it exceptional impulse, which is being widely discussed. The press is viewing the situation with some apprehension, not so much, perhaps, on account of the exodus as because the latter coincides with an influx of aliens, especially Asiatics, emphasizing the drawback of these conditions. What is considered a comprehensive statement of affairs recently appeared in a local paper, which after going into the details of the agricultural and shipping situation, goes on to say:

"A certain amount of emigration is not necessarily bad, and is often distinctively good, for a country. And when British subjects leave one portion of the empire to settle in another—as many natives of this colony are now doing—the movement unquestionably makes for imperial consolidation and unity. But, all the same, it cannot but be regarded as unfortunate that so many of the most capable and most energetic sons of Jamaica are, under stress of adverse circumstances, compelled at this moment to emigrate to distant lands in order to make a comfortable living for themselves and those dependent on them.

"And what makes matters worse is this fact: while so many Jamaicans are going abroad, undesirable aliens are flocking into the island in equal, if not even greater, numbers all the time. We do not propose in the present article to refer to the importation of East Indian coolies, or to the influx of Syrian traders and peddlers. But we make no apology for referring once again to what has been called 'the Chinese peril.' A week or two ago, we called attention to the fact that 97 Celestials—all of them impetuous and ignorant of the English tongue—had been landed by a vessel from Halifax. We now learn that another steamer is on the way here, with 50 additional Chinese immigrants on board. And we further learn that a good many of the most recent importations have not succeeded in securing employment—are going about idle! Is this a state of things that should be encouraged, or even tolerated? Is it not fraught with danger to the peace, and good order of this community?"

"The other day, one of those unemployed Chinese found his way into the police court. He admitted that he was friendless, homeless, and could get no work to do; and consequently he was forced to do a little pilfering. Such a case naturally raises the question: What about the bonds that are given on the arrival of each batch of immigrants from the far east? Who enters into such bonds with the government? Who guarantees that for a period, of at least one year, none of the Celestials will become burdens on the local taxpayers? We were under the impression that the bonds in question used to be given by prominent members of the Chinese community in this city. But we hear now that the leading Chinese merchants are not at all favorable to the wholesale importations that are at present being made; and that the bonds are given by a Canadian company which is instrumental in bringing the immigrants here. It would be interesting to know if the bond furnished on behalf of the Chinaman who was brought before the supernumerary resident magistrate, has been excheated; and if not, why not? That unfortunate alien is certainly a burden on the taxpayers now; and we understand he has been in the island only a few months.

"Moreover, if the information supplied to us is correct, others of his compatriots will shortly be in the same plight. What can be expected of men who are without money and without work? Clearly they must either 'beg, borrow or steal' to keep themselves alive—must fall into the hands either of the inspector of poor or the police. The only alternative is equally disagreeable; they must stow themselves away in vessels bound for the United States, in the hope of making their way ashore when they reach port. And it will not take many such incidents to bring forth an extremely vigorous protest from the Washington authorities! It would be well if the government would give serious consideration to this question of Chinese immigration before it is too late."

## PERU HAS EYES ON MEXICO AND JAPAN

(Special to the Monitor)  
LIMA, Peru.—Interest is shown here in press despatches from Mexico City quoting a Mexican paper on the subject of an alleged understanding between Mexico and Japan.

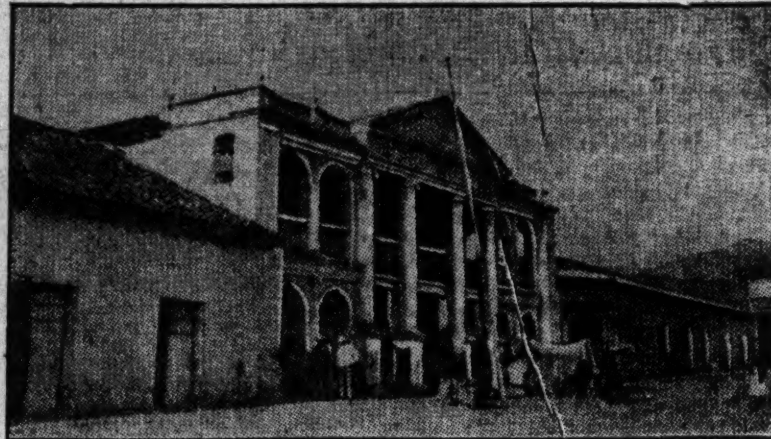
**CHILE ASKS FOR FAIR MONEY**  
(Special to the Monitor)  
SANTIAGO, Chile.—A substantial appropriation has been asked of Congress for participation in the Panama-Pacific exposition to be held in San Francisco.

## HONDURAS MAKES BID FOR TRADE

Republic Grants Concessions for Railroads and Other Projects and Seeks to Get into Closer Touch with the Outside World

### AMERICANS INVESTING

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras.—With the approaching completion of the Panama canal, railroad activity in Guatemala and El Salvador, the question of throwing this republic open to the world by adequate communications is being revived with growing interest. Of the many railroad projects, interoceanic and otherwise, put forward in the past there is one that promises an early realization, the concession having been taken over by the United Fruit Company. It is the line from the port of Trujillo southeast to Juticalpa, of which a preliminary survey was made by the former concessionaires. This railroad will cross the Aguan river, follow the valley of the Bonito toward Iruña and thence cross over to the Seco valley. The region traversed is considered among the best on the continent for stock-raising, and Texas capital is reported anxious to



Cabildo in Comayagua, Honduras; town hall, one of newer structures, dating from time when Comayagua was the capital

to increase greatly in importance, making automobile service, for freight and passengers, profitable between Tegucigalpa and San Lorenzo, opposite Tigre Island, as the forerunner of a railroad. The Honduras section of the Pan-American running between the borders of El Salvador and Nicaragua, across the Honduran departments of Valle and Choluteca, has recently been approved by the government.

## CERRO DE PASCO MINING COMPANY ADDS TO PLANT

Production of Copper Last Year Was Large, 15-Mile Railroad Was Built and Hydroelectric Apparatus Is Being Installed

### CONVERTERS ERECTED

(Special to the Monitor)

OROYA, Peru.—A hydroelectric plant is being installed by the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company, operating the large copper mine of Cerro de Pasco, the plant to develop 10,000 horsepower, costing about \$2,000,000, the machinery for which is contracted for in the United States.

Five blast furnaces were remodeled and a new converter plant was also completed there. A 15-mile railroad to the company's coal mines at Quisguarancha was constructed, and this will cause the importation of foreign coals to decrease to a large extent.

In 1912 this American enterprise had the greatest production in its history, amounting to about 45,000,000 pounds of copper bars, containing also gold and silver.

The Backus & Johnston Company reports that during the year 1912 83,789 tons of ore was smelted and 8790 tons of high grade matte were produced, with a net value of \$2,493,440, while in 1911 only 64,546 tons were treated.

In 1912 the Backus & Johnston Company spent about \$350,000 for a new plant that will give this company a total of 3000 to 4000 horsepower at Casapalca. Basic-lined converters have also been erected, which will start to work in August, 1913. When the whole plant is completed this company will own a first-class modern smelter.

The year 1912 was important in all branches of mining, especially so in view of the large production and the general tendency to enlarge existing plants. It has been estimated that the total fine-copper production of Peru for 1912 contained in blister, matte and ore, amounted to 27,400 long tons, as against 26,000 tons for 1911. Small mines were operated which could not possibly have been worked when copper was at a low price.

## GOVERNOR WILL CUT OUT POLICE IN MANAOS PORT

(Special to the Monitor)

MANAOS, Brazil.—Great satisfaction is expressed with the suppression of the mutiny of the police force whose barracks had to be bombarded by the troops for three hours. Gov. Dr. Jonathan Pedrosa had to take refuge in the barracks of the regular troops, while the Lieutenant-Governor, Col. Guerreiro Antony, withdrew altogether from Manaos, followed by a number of people. The newspapers of this port, Tempo, Jornal de Manaos, Amazonas and Gazeta da Tarde, suffered considerably from the attacks of the mutineers.

It is reported that the Governor has decided to dissolve the police force altogether.

## NEW REGULATION PROPOSED FOR UPPER AMAZON

(Special to the Monitor)

IQUITOS, PERU.—A new merchant marine regulation is proposed for traffic on the upper Amazon and its affluents owing to the alleged arbitrary methods of the rubber concerns.

The department of Loreto and this port in particular appear well pleased with the administration, political and military of Colonel Puente. The policing of the rivers is carried on with what is considered unprecedented efficiency and despatch, general surprise being caused here by the rapidity with which an expedition was fitted out to go up the Morona river and restore order after the attack on the Peruvian garrison by Huambisa Indians.

THAT item from Lima as to the rumored understanding between Japan and Mexico, while showing that the situation is being followed up on the Pacific coast of South America, is also interesting because of the report published on last Tuesday's Latin-American page that, according to rumors current in Mexico City, Gen. Felix Diaz is going to Tokio as special ambassador to thank the Japanese government and nation for their participation in the centennial festivities. Aside from the question of plausibility, the fact is significant that such a rumor gained any currency at all. Nothing has been heard of that embassy since the tragic end of the last appointee, Don Gustavo Madero, and it is curious that of all men, Gen. Felix Diaz should be spoken of as his successor. How much importance was attached to this visit to Japan under the Maderos was perfectly plain from the choice of the most powerful man of the entire administration, not excepting the President himself, while the idea of this visit was never for a moment abandoned—was, in fact, constantly kept before the public, even to the bitter end.

Close observers of developments during the "tragic ten days" thought they detected in one or two incidents an unexpected degree of intimacy between the Maderos and the diplomatic representatives of Japan. Those relations, however, were scarcely of a dynastic character, so to speak, since their beginning certainly antedated the Madero regime, nor is there reason to suppose that they failed to survive it, or indeed, to thrive on the peculiar situation in which the Huerta regime is placed by the recognition, on the one hand of the European powers, including Japan's ally, and the non-recognition by the United States government on the other. And now the Japanese are again to be honored, rumor has it, by the appointment of the most prominent, if not the most powerful, man in Mexico today, and, in the opinion of many, the future President; and that at a time when the international aspect of the Mexican situation is becoming at least as perplexing as the conflict between the United States and Japan not many weeks ago.

There is, of course, a perfectly obvious explanation of the rumor. It may very plausibly be argued that people interested in getting the hero of the citadel out of the country, and they are legion, started that rumor as a ballon d'essai; Mondragon to Europe and Diaz to Asia, and both to be kept as innocent as possible of political activity in connection with the presidential election next October. But this does not do away with the significance, even in a rumor started in the course of political intrigue, of linking the name of Felix Diaz, at this time, with that of the ambitious power on the other side of the Pacific.

## MONTESLAROS GOLD MINES NOT DIFFICULT TO REOPEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru.—Recent surveys made of the Montescarlos gold mines appear to have confirmed the impression that it would take a few hundred workmen not more than a month to clear away the earth and stone covering the hills as the result of the landslide of 1783, covering the principal vein and putting an end to the mining operations.

These mines which, according to tradition, yielded immense quantities of gold to the Spanish government during the colonial epoch, are situated on the left bank of the River Cotahuasi, on the slope of a spur of the Cordilleras. Before the great slide the town of Montescarlos was a flourishing city, but now only the ruins of the church and of some buildings remain.

About a quarter of a mile from the ruins of the town of Montescarlos, near the River Cotahuasi, lies the principal vein, which, as is stated, was worked for the benefit of the King of Spain and produced annually over 5000 pounds of gold.

The geological formation of the Montescarlos district is a dun-colored slate with lavas, trachytes and brachitic porphyries. The position of the veins is more or less horizontal. The auriferous deposit is composed of copper pyrites, and partly of a bluish clay, containing some carbonate of copper. Another sample, from a new vein, at Montescarlos, is composed of galena, with brilliant sides. It contained a small quantity of silver and a perceptible trace of gold. The district has the advantage of a fairly good supply of water.

## PRESIDENT BRANDAO SHOWS PROGRESS IN MINAS GERAES

(Special to the Monitor)

BELLO HORIZONTE, Minas Geraes, Brazil.—At the recent opening of the third ordinary session of the sixth Legislature of the state of Minas Geraes, Dr. Delphin Moreira, secretary of the interior of the state, read the message of Dr. Bueno Brandao, President of Minas Geraes. The latter afterward received the congratulations of the secretaries, senators and deputies at the government palace.

At the opening ceremony, which was held in the House of Deputies, Deputy Eduardo Amaral presided, the secretaries being Deputy Vieira Marques and Senator Gomes Freire. All the deputies and senators at present in this capital attended the ceremony. A great number of notables were observed, including all the consuls, judges, the body of teachers, representatives of the commercial and financial world and the press.

Dr. Bueno Brandao's message is commented on very favorably as giving a satisfactory account of the progress made by this state. It begins by emphasizing the excellent relations obtaining between Minas Geraes and the federal power, as well as the other Brazilian states, and recalls the cordial understanding reached with S. Paulo and

Espirito Santo states in the matter of boundaries. Municipal improvements and sanitation throughout the state received particular attention, many municipalities obtaining loans from the state for the purpose of installing water supply and drainage. Public instruction, agriculture and police are referred to in detail, as are the various industries of the state, cattle raising, metallurgy, mining, cotton factories, road building, railroads, the improvements carried out in this capital, immigration and colonization, besides a detailed financial expose. Altogether the message is considered one of the best read in recent years.

## CHILE AND PERU GETTING CLOSER

(Special to the Monitor)

VALPARAISO, Chile.—What is generally regarded as an important development in the rapprochement between Chile and Peru is the visit of the delegates sent by the Peruvian workmen and headed by Senor Victor Pujazon. A number of receptions and entertainments are planned for the Peruvians, who are to arrange for a return visit of Chilean delegates to Lima.

## POLITICS LIVELY IN THE DEPUTIES OF ARGENTINE

Chamber Is Soon to Look Into Charges of a Pecuniary Nature Bearing on Harbor Works

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Reeriminations between Radicals and Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies are being followed with special interest because they accentuate the charge frequently heard that the Socialist party, owing to the peculiar immigration and naturalization conditions in this country, is largely alien and pursuing anti-Argentine aims and tactics. Very animated scenes have been witnessed of late in this respect in the Chamber of Deputies.

The chamber has passed the appropriation for carrying out the railroad projects in the republic, and soon expects to take up the question of harbor works in regard to which a number of charges have been made of a pecuniary nature. The relations at present between the chamber and the minister of public works are regarded as decidedly strained on that account.



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## Crane's Linen Lawn

(THIS CORRECT WRITING PAPER)

ALL the novelties introduced in Crane's Linen Lawn have been social successes. This year there are several new ideas fresh from that center of fashion—Paris. Among them may be especially emphasized the sheet with the edge turned over on the left, the monogram being stamped on this flap. Also there is a new envelope with an unusual cut to the flap. No illustration can show you the quality of the paper or the real attractiveness of the idea. You must ask to see them at your dealer's.

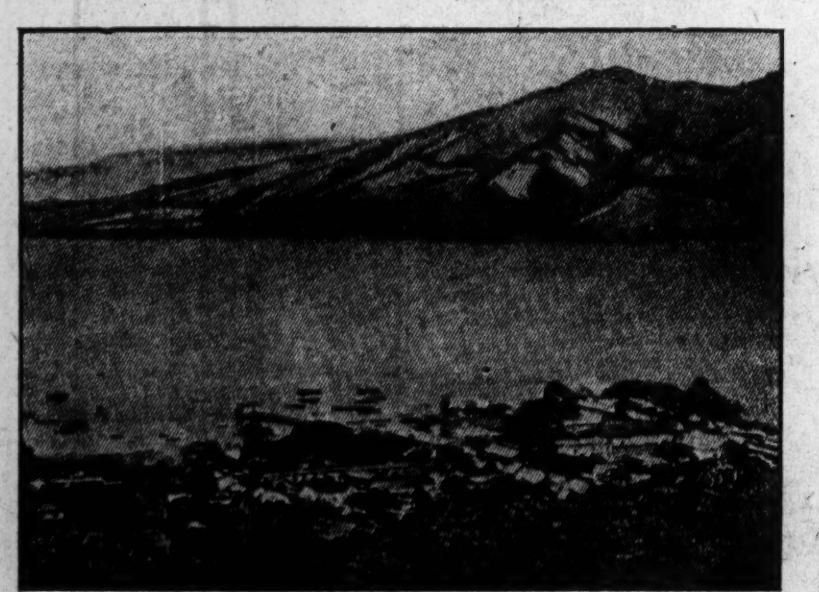
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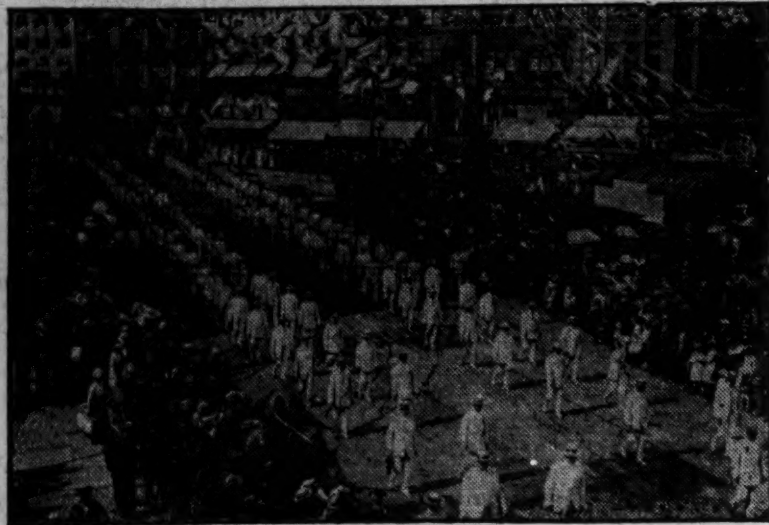


## GOLD SHIP PORTLAND IS DUE IN SEATTLE FOR POTLATCH

Arrival of Craft at Noon Today Marks Height of Festival With Picturesque Features in Commemoration of Event in History—Alaskans Are Imitated

SEATTLE, Wash.—Accompanied by his Sitkum chiefs and shamans, the Tye of the Potlatch is getting ready to board the gold ship Portland, which good vessel is due in Seattle harbor at noon today to take part in the "Golden Potlatch" celebration.

### TILIKUMS OF EL-TA-ES FROM SEATTLE



(Photo by Frank H. Nowell, Seattle)  
Booster Club passing tottem pole

what New Orleans and its Mardi Gras is to the Atlantic south. The harbor feature is in commemoration of the day, 16 years ago, when the first news of the discovery of gold in Alaska was brought to Seattle as the Portland with \$1,000,000 worth of virgin gold as cargo steamed into Elliott bay and dumped the yellow metal on the docks before a wondering crowd.

News of that discovery was flashed around the world and before nightfall there began one of the greatest stampedes since '49, this time northward. Many of the pioneers who came out of the Klondike now reside in Seattle. To them has been reserved the task of bringing the Portland into the harbor just as it happened on July 17 in 1897.

### Tye Is Ruler

The Tye is the title of the reigning individual during carnival week, and he has been chosen in a spirited contest from among the leading business men of Seattle. The word Potlatch is appropriated from the jargon of the Chinook Indians, meaning "gift," or something freely given. In the larger sense that the Indians of Washington applied the word, it meant a feast or festival given by the chief of a tribe. On such an occasion the chief gave away all his possessions to his guests. Hence the selection of Potlatch by Seattle at a time when the city is ready to dispense hospitality in unmeasured generosity.

The picturesqueness of the Alaska Indians is imitated by Seattle citizens during Potlatch week. There are to be many

### Children's Parade

The children's parade brings into strong relief the discipline that characterizes the schools of Seattle. The "play-field" parade is composed of 16 fully equipped groups, each with its queen and court attendants. The appropriations for this year's event are double what they were last year.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels is the guest of Seattle and in addition to paying the navy yard at Bremerton an official visit is to make this an occasion for reviewing the Pacific reserve fleet, which is anchored in Seattle's harbor during the whole of Potlatch week. Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds has notified the Potlatch officials that every available vessel under his command would be present in Elliott bay, assuring visitors of the most brilliant naval display in the history of the Northwest since the memorable visit of the battleship fleet on its tour of the world in 1908.

Another big feature this year is the day and night flights by aviators of national reputation. These are participated in by both men and women and take place twice daily throughout the entire week. The flights take place from Harbor island in Elliott bay and may be witnessed from any point in the city to equally good advantage.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Brig.-Gen. H. Liggett, U. S. A., and Col. E. S. Greble, general staff, to Sandy Hook, N. J., July 26 to witness test firings of new field artillery material.

Maj. C. W. Otwell, corps of engineers, to Selin Grove, Pa., to act as observer at camp of instruction of engineers organized militia of Pennsylvania, July 19 to 26.

Capt. A. Bjornstad, assigned to sixteenth infantry.

The name of Capt. F. A. Barton, third cavalry, placed on list of detached officers and the name of Capt. N. K. Averyll, cavalry, removed therefrom and assigned to eleventh cavalry.

Maj. D. C. Howard, medical corps, from Jefferson barracks, Mo., to Washington, D. C., as attending surgeon.

Maj. R. F. Metcalf, medical corps, from Letterman general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, as assistant to the attending surgeon.

Col. F. A. Winter, medical corps, from duty in surgeon-general's office to Hot Springs, Ark., and command of the army and navy general hospital there.

Capt. Mark Wheeler, sixteenth infantry, to Ft. Logan, Col., for general recruiting service.

Maj. C. F. Hartmann, signal corps, to Chicago, Ill., as department signal officer.

First Lieut. C. R. Mayo, signal corps, to Ft. Leavenworth, in command of the detachment of signal corpsmen.

Capt. H. Rubottom and First Lieut. W. A. Blain will proceed with the field company A, signal corps, to Ft. Leavenworth.

### Navy Orders

Commander E. H. Campbell, detached the naval war college, to secretary of general board.

Lieut. (junior grade) W. R. Smith, Jr., detached the Tennessee, July 21, 1913, to the Nashville.

Ensigns E. A. McIntyre, D. C. Ramsey and G. W. La Mountain, detached the Montana, July 28, 1913, to the Nashville.

Ensigns R. P. Myers, S. K. Day and B. H. Bieri, detached the Nashville, July 28, 1913, to the Montana.

Ensign H. S. M. Clay, detached the Monaghan, to the Des Moines.

Ensign W. A. Edwards, detached the Des Moines, to the Monaghan.

Ensign A. M. Charlton, detached the Nashville, July 28, 1913, to the Tennessee.

Ensign R. A. Lavender, detached the Idaho, to temporary duty naval observatory, Washington, D. C.

Ensign G. S. Gillespie, detached the Arkansas, to temporary duty naval observatory, Washington, D. C.

Ensign H. E. Saunders, detached the Wyoming, to temporary duty naval observatory, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Surgeon D. C. Post, to temporary duty the Buffalo.

Pay Inspector J. H. Merriam, detached navy yard, Washington, D. C., July 21, 1913, to purchasing pay officer, navy pay office, Manila, P. I.

Passed Assistant Paymaster R. B. Lupton, to the Glacier.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. H. Tebeau, detached the Glacier, to home, wait orders.

Chief Boatswain E. J. Damon, to temporary duty receiving ship, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chief Machinist T. D. Healy, detached the Prairie, to home, wait orders.

Machinist Donald McDonald, detached naval torpedo station, to the Prairie.

Chief Carpenter G. J. Shaw, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Aug. 14, 1913, to duty connection fitting out the Texas and on board when commissioned.

Paymaster's Clerk R. M. Thompson, appointment revoked.

Paymaster's Clerk J. H. E. Everett, appointed, to the Georgia.

These officers were commissioned ensigns in the navy from June 7, 1913: W. H. Blandy, E. L. R. Gayhart, G. A. Andrews, H. L. Abbott, J. C. Jones, Jr.; H. E. Keisker, T. M. Seales, G. B. Davis, P. H. Dunbar, Jr.; C. H. Want, R. J. Wilson, C. P. McFeaters, C. E. Hoard, H. C. Van Valzah, C. N. Ingraham, T. M. Shock, A. V. S. Pickhardt, S. F. Bryant, P. A. Stevens, K. R. R. Wallace, G. W. Wolf, W. B. Jupp, R. B. Daughtry, W. L. Causey, Jr.; Walter Seibert, J. T. Mathews, F. L. Johnston, R. H. Knight, G. L. Greene, Jr.; H. L. White, R. S. H. Venable, N. C. Gillette, J. A. Brownell, Thomas Shine, Roy Dudley, Laurence Wild, L. R. Gray, H. K. Fenn, G. D. Hull, J. E. Brenner, S. H. Geer, Paul Hendren, C. C. Todd, Jr.; H. M. Briggs, Paul Casar, W. O. Henry, C. L. Pearce, J. N. Kates, C. T. Hull, T. G. Berrien, J. R. Henderson, E. F. Zemke, G. M. Tisdale, E. J. O'Keefe, B. T. Hunt, W. L. Wright, H. V. Bryan, E. L. Vanderkloot, W. J. Ruble, J. R. Palmer, J. L. V. Hill, H. C. Davis, R. H. Grayson, T. B. Thompson, J. L. Hall, L. T. Du Bose, J. H. Strong, A. G. Robinson, F. W. Dillingham, W. E. Doyle, H. B. Page, K. E. Hintze, G. B. Junkin, W. W. Meek, J. M. Miller, O. L. Downes, E. E. Davis, H. R. Gellerstedt, C. J. Parish, P. P. Powell, Roy Pfaff, H. Lingo, E. H. Quinlan, L. J. Roth, G. S. Dale, Clarke Withers, S. N. Moore, T. A. M. Craven, S. E. Bray, W. G. B. Hatch, A. S. Walton, P. J. Seales, S. S. Thurston, A. W. Dunn, Jr.; Valentine Wood, P. C. Ransom, L. H. Thebaud, J. A. Lee, L. L. Babbitt, H. A. Seiler, J. R. Webb, A. H. Donahue, H. W. Pillsbury, J. D. Jones, Walker Cochran, William Masek, T. W. McGuire, J. B. Timberlake, Jr.; E. S. McCawley, L. W. Clarke, L. D. Pickering, R. D. Kirkpatrick, Michael Hudson, A. L. Haas, Gordon Hutchins, Arnold Marcus, F. B. Conger, Jr.; H. F. Floyd, L. B. Ard, Raymond Asserson, J. H. Hoffman, J. H. Smith, D. R. Lee and H. P. Parmelee.

### Marine Corps Orders

Capt. A. T. Marx, detached duty of- fice of judge advocate general, to duty fleet marine officer, Pacific fleet

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## UNITED FRUITER HAS DAILY REPORT OF LEAGUE GAMES

Complete returns of the big league baseball games were received every evening at sea by wireless on board the United Frutier Coppename during a 2100-mile trip from Port Limon, Costa Rica, which ended when the vessel berthed at Long wharf today on her first trip to Boston.

All the way up the coast the fruiter was in touch with land stations and received news items of interest, as well as league results. Capt. A. M. Campbell reported an excellent passage.

The Coppename is one of four passenger and cargo steamers recently taken over by the United Fruit Company from the Royal Dutch West India line. The others are the Suriname, Saramacca and the Marowijne.

On the trip to Boston 31,000 stems of bananas were brought. Refrigerating machinery is provided on the Coppename to preserve the fruit. A crew of 67 men is carried.

## EASTERN STAR TO GO ON TOUR

"Seeing the World" is the title of the entertainment to be given by Colonial chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, at Winthrop, Saturday afternoon and evening. Starting at Social hall, which will represent the United States of America, automobiles will convey parties to homes in different sections of the town, where the refreshments to be served and the decorations of the homes and costumes of those in attendance will be characteristic of the country "visited."

The committee on arrangements comprises: Mrs. Carrie E. Carpenter, past worthy matron, chairman; Mrs. Lillian G. Walsh, W. M.; David A. McDonald, W. P.; Mrs. Laurissa J. Thompson, William W. Thompson, James R. Brown and Rodney W. Walsh.

## CONTRACT LET FOR NEW Y. M. C. A.

BROCKTON, Mass.—The contract for constructing the Y. M. C. A. building has been awarded to the Osceola Building Company of New York City for \$156,828. There were 11 bids. The building is expected to be completed within 12 months. It will be of brick with granite trimmings. The location is just south of the new public library building on Main street.

## GRINDSTONES

GRINDSTONE AND BEST BLUE RUBSTONE MANUFACTURERS

Herbert Macgregor & Co. 5 HUSTLERGATE BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE ENGLAND

Quotations given F. O. B. Liverpool

## ROOMS

BARTLETT ST. 70, suite 8, Hotel Elliot—To let, 2 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator service.

BERKELEY ST. 349 (near Commonwealth av.)—Furnished rooms with breakfast if desired. Telephone B. B. 3539-M.

ST. BOTOLPH ST. 93 and 122—Furnished rooms; permanent and transient guests accommodated. Tel. E. B. 1372-B.

## SUMMER BOARD—WISCONSIN

SPEND YOUR VACATION with me in my comfortable private home in the beautiful hills of the Wisconsin river, The "Illini." MARY L. MORRIS, Manager, Kilbourn, Wis.

## ROOMS—NEW YORK

LARGE furnished room suitable for two gentlemen; running water, electric light, detached private house. 692 Argyle road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## SHOES—TORONTO

For Style and Durability IN Boots and Shoes TRY T. BRAKE, 562 Yonge St.

## CINCINNATI ADVERTISING

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.—CINCINNATI

## BUY Bankhardt's TRUNKS AND LEATHER GOODS

438-440 RACE ST.

## CLEANING AND DYEING

ATTENTION—We clean and dye all kinds of garments and household articles equal to new; prices cheerfully submitted if desired; parcel post packages prepaid; all express charges on orders amounting to \$5.00 we pay both ways. Use the parcel post when you can. THE FRENCH BEN ZOL DRY CLEANING CO., Cincinnati, O.

## Cincinnati Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to 1008 West National Bank Bldg.

## SAN DIEGO, CAL., ADVERTISING

Persons may leave advertisements at 605 Scripps Building

## HARDWARE

Walter E. Williams Cash Hardware

We sell strictly for cash only, hence have no bookkeeping or collection expenses and no losses in bad accounts. This enables us to sell cheaper and give you more for your money.

A TRIAL IS ALL WE ASK 856 Seventh St., Between E and F

PHONES: Home 2508. Main 2559.

## PAINTS

Jones-Moore Paint House 1261 Fifth Street

Wholesale and Retail. Young in Business, but Old in Paint Experience. Ask for Handsome Free Booklet

## DELICATESSEN AND GROCERS

HAMILTONS 6th and C Sts.

Staple and Imported Groceries "Own Baking" Products Delicatessen Home Cooked Foods California Fruits and Vegetables

## CLEANERS AND DYERS

Lory Parisian Cleaning Co. We are the only native French Cleaners and Dyers in San Diego. Our work has no equal. Phones Home 4420, Home 1288, Main 2880. Is now located at 3841 Seventh st., between Robinson and University aves.

## Merchants in San Diego

Will Find it Convenient to Send Advertising to the Monitor To MISS J. E. BRACHMANN, 605 Scripps Bldg., San Diego

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### WAKEFIELD

At the junction of Lowell and Main streets, near the northeast cove of Lake Quannapowitt, the improvement association has laid out a large triangular plot, planting it with shrubbery and erecting an attractive sign bearing the name of the lake for the information of strangers.

Mrs. Ralph H. Cotton having moved to Cleveland, O., the Book Club has elected Mrs. Bartlett Walton as president for next season.

Wakefield aerie, F. O. E., will initiate another large class of new members Monday night.

### PLYMOUTH

There are few houses available here for August guests.

Summer residents remark on improvement in the appearance of the court houses since the dark paint has been removed from the bricks.

### WEYMOUTH

Nahanton Tribe, I. O. R. M., will entertain delegations from tribes in Boston, Rockland and Brockton at its meeting this evening. Officers will be installed.

The Weymouth Savings Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 1/4 per cent.

### CONCORD

Friday, Aug. 1, will be observed as Concord day on the Boston Floating hospital.

Harvey Wheeler has been elected president of the Middlesex Institution for Savings, William Wheeler vice-president, Herbert W. Hosmer clerk.

### DEBHAM

J. Raphael McCoolle is a candidate for the Republican nomination for register of probate and insolvency for Norfolk county. Mr. McCoolle is the present assistant register.

### WHITMAN

H. M. Walradt of Washington street, has been reelected superintendent of schools at Coventry, R. I., for another year.

### STOUGHTON

The Woman's Relief Corps will hold a lawn party near the home of Mrs. J. J. Pye on Porter street Thursday evening.

### BROCKTON

Mayor Hickey and Lieutenant-Governor Walsh have been invited to be present when Brockton aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, has its class initiation ceremonies, Aug. 3.

The builders' exchange will have an outing at Nahant, July 24.

The Brockton National Bank has increased its capitalization to \$300,000. The new building will be occupied in September.

### MARLBORO

The city council appropriated \$12,000 to pay for laying 3700 yards of granite paving on Main street.

The committee on school gardens of which Edgar C. Lincoln, Robin hill district, is chairman, will make an inspection of the 400 school gardens in Marlboro this week.

### REVERE

Charles W. Young, Roy M. Pulson, George S. Todd are the committee for the outing of Ocean lodge, N. E. O. P., which will be held at Nahant today.

### ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

At the Locke summer school there are 70 boys and girls taking up studies. Miss Martha Randall, Miss Hirst and Miss Lona Reed are the teachers.

### KINGSTON

The Rocky Nook Park Association will meet Saturday evening at the cottage of Arthur Snow and discuss improvements.

### EAST BRIDGEWATER

The work of grading now going on at the new railroad station, it is estimated, will take 1700 loads of gravel.

### HOLBROOK

The Sunday school of the Winthrop Congregational church held its annual picnic at Nantasket beach Wednesday.

### ABINGTON

The Y. M. C. A. has appointed a committee to arrange for the annual tennis tournament for the L. A. Crosset cups.

### MAYNARD

During the last school year these pupils of the Bancroft street grade school were neither absent from school nor tardy: Joseph Norton, Miss Dorothy

## Those Wishing to Buy Real Estate,

Hire Apartments or Place Mortgages

Will Find on the Real Estate Page

a List of Advertisers Representing

Nearly Every Section of the Country

If their offerings do not interest you select the Real Estate Broker who specializes in the locality you desire

and you will find that he has a much larger list to select from than appears in his advertisement. You will get better service and more individual attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish you with the names of reliable brokers in any locality in Metropolitan Boston.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.

## Advertisements

Intended to appear in all editions of

## Saturday's Monitor

Should reach the Monitor office

## Not Later Than Friday Afternoon

To insure proper Classification



The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

**BOSTON AND N. E.**

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

**LAUNDRY TO TAKE HOME**—A colored woman, 30 years of age, M. FRIERY, 2 Allard st., Roxbury, Mass.

**LAUNDRY**—wants to take home colored woman, 30 years of age, A. G. BRIGIDE, 2 Chester pl., Boston.

**LAUNDRY**—wants to take home colored woman, 30 years of age, KILDADE, 196 Northampton st., Boston.

**LAUNDRESS** wants day work or night work, 30 years of age, if required. Address MARGA HUTCHINSON, 3 Olive pl., North Cambridge.

**LAUNDRESS**—Experienced colored woman, desires work by the day or week; references furnished. 70 Essex st., Boston. WILKINS 179 Northampton st., Boston.

**LAUNDRESS**—Young reliable woman, desires day work, cleaning or laundry; references furnished. 100 Essex st., prices reasonable. MRS. M. A. TATCHESTER pl., Boston.

**LAUNDRESS**—Experienced woman, desires day work, cleaning or laundry. LILLIE STEVENS, 110 Lenox st., 2d floor, Boston.

**MAID**—Position desired by well reared, experienced woman, competent, reliable. CARRIE DANIELS, 24 Winthrop st., Boston.

**MAGING or working housekeeper**—Position desired by woman with well-bred son, 15, in small family; country references furnished. 70 Essex st., Boston. RUNDQUIST, 5 Bailey st., Dorchester.

**MARRIED COUPLE**—Man general housework, day or night, 30 years of age, all-around general work or waiter. GEORGE S. HALL, 613 Tremont st., Boston.

**MATRON for school or institution**—desires teaching, 42, single; has had experience in running school, 10 years. N. F. EMMETT, 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2-1000.

**MORNING or general housework** by woman by colored woman; good references. MRS. BOYD, 14 Harwich st., Boston.

**MOTHER'S HELPER**—Girl (17), experienced, wants position; country preferred. Address MRS. PHEON, 25 Eustis Cambridge, Mass.; phone 6452 Cam.

**MOTHER'S HELPERS OR NURSES**—Desires position in family or school. Girls, ROXBURY HIGH SCHOOL PLACEMENT BUREAU, 2 Dunreath st., Roxbury.

**ONE DAY'S WORK** each week wanted for month of August in exchange for room in family at Winthrop. MRS. B. STUBBS, 18 Cameron house, North Cambridge, Mass.

**PIANIST**—Young lady would like to play piano in family. Address Mrs. Hillside av., Arlington Heights, Mass., Apt. 502-W.

**PLAIN SEWING, cleaning or mending** by the day wanted by a young woman. Address MRS. BOY, 224 Winthrop st., Boston.

**PROOFREADING OFFICE POSITION** wanted by lady with experience; composition ability; can set about 2000 ems an hour. Address MRS. HANSON, 31 Belknap st., Dover, N. H.

**PROOFREADER**—American lady desires position to do proofreading; will assist in editing; references furnished. Address SOPHIE A. SMITH, 73 Garden st., Boston.

**STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper**, experience Cambridge, 20, single, good references. 87-88 per week; mention 100 Essex st., Boston. 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2900.

**STENOGRAPHER**—Refined young woman (Protestant) wishes position; salary of \$100 per week; references furnished. Address MISS ANNETTE EMERY, 3 Arborway Forest Hills, Mass. Tel. Jamaica 2453-W.

**STENOGRAPHER**—Refined young woman, American Protestant girl, neat and scientific, best references, desires an office position. Address MRS. BROWN, 272 East st., Dedham, Mass.

**STENOGRAPHER**, expert, desires grade position; accustomed to having typewriter and dictation. Address MISS E. M. HILTON, 483 Columbia Dorchester, Mass.; phone Dor. 5386.

**STENOGRAPHER**—Refined young woman, desires private work, personal, lodge or trial—anything where penmanship is required. Address MRS. REES, 37 Bowdoin st., Boston.

**WATRESSES or chambermaids**—T colored girls want positions; beach and city. Address ANN KOSLANAK, no fee, Cambridge, Mass.

**WANTED**—General work in small family by middle-aged German woman; no English speaking; references furnished. Address EDA ZIEGLER, Whitman St. Chelsea, Mass.

**WASHING** to take home; blankets, curtains; position desired by colored woman, 30 years of age, references furnished. HARLEY, 16 Burbank st., Boston.

**WOMAN** would like housework to do the day. G. MERZ, 30 Forbes st., Jamaica Plain.

**WOMAN** wants day work of any kind, 30 years of age. Address MRS. KEARNS, 100 Washington st., Boston.

**WORK** by the day desired for 3 or 4 days a week. MRS. MARTHA MUSE, White St. pl., North Cambridge, Mass.

**WORKING HOUSEKEEPER** desired by woman, 30 years of age, no fee, no charge; no laundry; plain cook; neat, reliable, economical, desirable. Address ANN BRIDGES, 110 Beal st., North Cambridge.

**WORKING HOUSEKEEPER**—Middle-aged woman, 30 years of age, no fee, no last place. MRS. L. MORRISON, 13 Dorchester st., Boston.

**YOUNG GIRL** wishes to assist in domestic work at home with only one family; beach or country; \$2. ELISIE ECKERT, 3 Center st., Roxbury, Mass.

**YOUNG GIRL** desires position as waitress, 18 years of age, references furnished. MRS. ICE B. RUNDQUIST, 5 Bailey st., Dorchester, Mass.

**YOUNG LADY** wants position as attendant. Address VIOLA STERNBURG, 30 Essex st., Boston.

**YOUNG WOMAN** former teacher, desires position as companion or attendant; references furnished. Address MRS. E. E. PENMAN, MISS GRACE YOUNGE, 88 Essex st., Boston.

**YOUNG WOMAN** would like office, clean, mornings or evenings; honest, reliable. MRS. MARIE GUNDERSEN, Lexington, East Boston.

**EASTERN STATES**

**HELP WANTED—MALE**

**SALESMAN** of fishing tackle; permanent position and adequate salary; do not apply unless you are thoroughly experienced. Address H. B. MACY & CO., New York.

**GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL** wanted in 5-room apartment; 2 adults in family; references furnished. Address MRS. ICE B. RUNDQUIST, 5 Bailey st., Dorchester, Mass.

**WANTED**—An able and energetic man for high class work in the industries of Greater New York send references and salary wanted to N. B. PAYNE, Church st., New York.

**WANTED**—Hotel handy man; must demonstrate care of hot pressure boilers, a to do all painting, plumbing, electrical and upholstering repairs, and make him a good worker. Address MRS. H. H. HOISE, 137 Hill Brook, N. Y.

**WANTED**—Boy for general office work must be intelligent and reliable. P. GOVERN & CO., Room 201, Madison Ave., New York.

**WANTED**—From AUG. 1 to Oct. 1, fruit and vegetable farm, about boy helper; a good home and fair wages. Address CHARLES CARLSON, immediately. CHARLES CARLSON, 100 Essex st., Boston.

## HELP WANTED—MALE

**HELP WANTED-MALE**  
SALESMAN of fishing tackle; permanent position and adequate salary; do not apply unless you are thoroughly experienced. Write to: H. R. MACY & CO., New York.

**GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL** wanted for 5-room apartment; 2 adults in family; must be experienced, reliable and must have good references. Apply morning before 10 o'clock. MRS. STEVENS, 310 E. 10th St., New York.

**WANTED**-An able and energetic man on high class work in the United States. Greater salary. References particular as to age, experience, references and salary wanted to N. B. PAYNE, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

**WANTED** Hotel handy man; must be able to take care of low pressure boilers, do simple plumbing, carpenter, painting, etc. Write to Jack MANN, 100 E. 10th St., New York.

**WANTED**-Boy for general office work. Write to: J. J. JOHNSON, 100 E. 10th St., New York.

**WANTED**-From 3 to 5 stout boys to plant and vegetable farms. About boys: good home and fair wages. Write to: CHARLES J. MANN, 100 E. 10th St., New York.











# Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

## ROXBURY SALES

Morris Gordon has sold his three-story brick building at 80 and 91 East Lenox street, corner Fellows street and running through to Connolly street, to Wanda White. The property is assessed for \$3000, of which \$700 is on the 840 square feet of land. The frame building at 26 Highland Park avenue, near Highland Park street, has been sold by the owners, Grace Anstett et al., to Jeremiah Mahoney. The total assessed valuation is \$2500, of which \$700 is on the 1700 square feet of land.

## DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Sale of the frame dwelling at 63 Bloomfield street, near Greenbriar street, owned by George H. Chapin, is recorded. George T. Lane being the purchaser. Assessment on the property is \$4900 with \$1300 on the 4482 square feet of land. A parcel of 6300 square feet of land with an assessed valuation of \$2200 and located on Harvest street near Boston street, has been sold by the owner, Otis P. Day, to Thomas J. Kennedy. Land on Clayton street near Fenton street, has been sold by the owner, Charles T. Haugh, to Homer J. Killian. The 13,528 square feet of land carries an assessed valuation of \$1400. The frame house at 118 Elm street near Erie street, and adjoining lot, have been sold by the owner, Mary Mile, to Simon L. Levin. Assessed valuation of properties is \$5300 with \$2000 assessed on the 8000 square feet of land. Cecily M. Connolly has sold her frame dwelling located at No. 8 Chase street, near East Cottage street, and assessed at \$6200, to Josephine M. Norris. The 3534 square feet of land are assessed at \$1200 of this amount.

## SALE IN HYDE PARK

The frame dwelling owned by William L. Andrews and located at 95 Child street, corner of Winslow street, has been sold by the owner to Giuseppe Terelle. The property carries an assessed valuation of \$2600 with \$600 as the valuation of the 5625 square feet of land.

## SOUTH END SALE

James H. Brennan, 31 State street, has sold for the John F. Webster estate the property 29 Worcester street, corner Shawmut avenue, to Ida Silberstein. The total assessed valuation is \$9000 of which \$4900 is on 1956 square feet of land. The new owner will improve the property.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given: Pitts st., 57, ward 8; George Wilcox, Deansmore & Le Clerc; brick manufacturing. Moultrie st., 46, rear, ward 20; E. A. Scott; wood auto storage. Preston rd., 16, ward 23; John A. Hovey, Jr.; P. Knudsen; wood dwelling. Sheldon st., 18, ward 23; H. Litchfield; alter dwelling. Salem st., 170, ward 6; Peter Bernstein; alter store and tenements.

## SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

### EAST BOSTON

Ida S. Ebert to Giovanni Mastrangelo, Saratoga st., w. 81.

Michael Sibley to Angela M. Manica, Geneta and Grove sts., q. 81.

### ROXBURY

Grace Anstett et al. to Jeremiah Mahoney, Highland Park st., q. 81.

Morris Gordon to Wanda White, Lenox, Fellows and Connolly sts., q. 81.

Noera Reilly to Edward W. Forster, Hemenway st., q. 81.

### DORCHESTER

Charles T. Haugh to Homer J. Killian, Clayton st., 2 lots; q. 81.

Mary J. Clark to Gilbert O. Goudry, Woolson, Norfolk and Hosmer sts., 4 lots; w. 81.

Angelo Price to Stephen J. Mattaliano, Norfolk st., 2 lots; q. 81.

Cecily M. Connolly to Josephine M. Norris, Chase st., 2 lots; q. 81.

Mary Mile to Simon L. Levin, Elm st., 2 lots; q. 81.

Otis P. Day to Thomas J. Kennedy, Harvest st., w. 81.

George H. Chapin to George T. Lane, Bloomfield st., w. 81.

William H. Hardy to Thomas F. Comer et ux., Boston st., w. 81.

### WEST ROXBURY

Rimon Single to Katherine Single, Roslindale av., w. 81.

Robert C. Wilks to George Emrich et ux., Bellevue av., w. 81.

### BRIGITON

Charles T. Hardwick, admr., mgeee, to Charles T. Hardwick, Pomeroy and Garden sts., 1 lots; q. 81.

Charles T. Hardwick, admr., mgeee, to Charles T. Hardwick, Pomeroy and Garden sts., 1 lots; q. 81.

### CHARLESTOWN

Thomas J. Browne to Timothy J. Callahan, Lyndeborough st., q. 81.

### HYDE PARK

William L. Andrews to Giuseppe Terelle, Childs and Winslow sts., w. 81.

### CHELSEA

Elsie B. Richards et al. to Dennis H. Collins, Pearl st., q. 81.

Dennis H. Collins to Julius Braddy, Pearl st., q. 81.

### WINTHROP

Alice H. Morrison to Viola A. Branch, Prescott st. and Somerset st., w. 81.

Members of the International Association of Longshoremen, A. F. of L., in convention at Paine Memorial hall, have before them a resolution that the association devise or recommend some means by which the dock freight handlers can get a nine hour work day, and also one calling for the appointment of an international organizer for this city, it being asserted that many men are working along the waterfront who are not members of the I. L. A.

Other resolutions were introduced requesting action on raising the salary of the international president and asking the department of commerce and immigration to take action on the charge that foreigners are being employed to unload steamships on the Pacific coast.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Unusual firmness for a Thursday, especially at this season, marks the groundfish market at T wharf today. Mid-winter prices prevail. Only four vessels had catches at the pier, and there was one swordfish and a mackerel arrival. Groundfish arrivals: Jessie Costa 51, 000 pounds, Edith Silveira 33,500, Louisa R. Sylva 28,200 and Ignatius Enos 5800. The Sylva also had 500 pounds halibut. Quotations per hundredweight to dealers: Steak cod \$11.50, market cod \$5.75, had-dock \$4.75, pollock \$5.50, large hake \$4.75, medium hake \$2.75 and cusk \$3.75.

Swordfish brought about 10 cents per pound at T wharf today, while mackerel quotations were 27 cents each for large, 14 cents each for medium and 10 cents per pound for small. The schooner Motor brought in 150 swordfish, while the Arthur James had 6000 large and medium sized mackerel and as many small mackerel. She also had 21 barrels salt mackerel, that are not yet sold.

One lone netter comprised the only arrival at Gloucester early today. She was the Unknown, with 19 barrels of fresh blueback herring.

According to Capt. Manuel Alves of the schooner Frances V. Sylvia, a fisherman plying out of T wharf, there is a derelict floating in the vicinity of Thatchers island. Captain Alves said that early Wednesday morning, he passed the mast, stanchions, and bowsprit of what was evidently a small craft drifting 15 miles south of Thatchers island, which he considered a menace to navigation.

Two foreign freighters arrived in port today with general cargoes for Boston and Philadelphia and made fast to Mystic piers, Charlestown. Coming from Rotterdam, the Holland-America line steamer Siferdyk, Captain Metz, brought 1600 tons of freight for Boston, and as much more for Philadelphia. Officers reported a favorable passage, starting July 5. She was a day ahead of time. Filled with paper stock, pulpwood, and general Danish products, the Danica, Captain Jorgensen, came in from Copenhagen and Christiansa, one day late. She left Shields, where she called for coal, July 2. She brought 1800 tons for Boston and a large amount for Philadelphia.

After having several plates and frames replaced, which were broken when she struck a sunken drill just below Castle island 12 days ago, the steamer Massachusetts resumes her regular schedule on the New York-Boston passenger route tomorrow. The Old Colony, which was taken from the New York-Portland service to replace the Massachusetts, arrived today on her last trip here. She sails at 5 p. m. tonight for New York, and will reenter the Portland service tomorrow.

Three hundred tons of paper, manufactured in Canada and destined for New Zealand, where it will be used for newspapers, will be taken from Boston tomorrow when the Wilson & Furness-Leyland line steamer Anglian, Captain Toozes, sails for London. The paper will be trans-shipped at the English metropolis. Also on board the Anglian will be 136,000 bushels wheat, 500 tons provisions, 400 tons flour, and a large general freight, amounting to nearly 5000 tons.

Coming from Portsmouth, N. H., the battleship Washington, Commander Chadwick, arrived this afternoon and went up to the navy yard. She will probably be here several days.

## PORT OF BOSTON

### Arrived

Str Sloterdijk (Dutch), Metz, Rotterdam.

Str Danica (Dan), Jorgensen, Copenhagen and Christiansa, via Shields.

Str Coppename (Br), Campbell, Port Limon, C. R.

Str North Star, Lindsey, Yarmouth, N. S.

Str Old Colony, O'Donnell, New York.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Str Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, Portland, Me.

Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor, Me.

Str City of Rockland, Hawthorne, Bath, Me.

Tg Howard, Chase, Norfolk.

Tg Waltham, McConnell, twg by Fall River, from Norfolk.

### Cleared

Str Anglian (Br) Toozes, London.

Str Esparta (Br) Mador, Port Limon.

Str Juniata, James, Norfolk.

Str Grecian, Howes, Philadelphia.

Str Old Colony, O'Donnell, New York.

Str H. F. Dimock, Crowell, New York.

Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, St. John, N. B.

Str North Star, Lindsey, Yarmouth, N. S.

Str Ransom L. Fuller, Linscott, Portland.

Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor.

Str City of Rockland, Hawthorne, Bath.

### Sailed

Str Calvin Austin, St. John, N. B.; Edith Light, Sewalls Point; Everett (Br), Norfolk; Glensan (Br), Louisville, C. B.; Watsuppa, twg bgs Chatham, Norfolk, Winthrop, Sewalls Point and Gibsons, Newport News; Lackawanna, Hoboken, twg bgs Avondale, Shickshinney and Canisteo; Vesta, twg bgs L & W B C No 2, Salem; Neptune, Beverly; Plymouth, Newburyport, twg bgs L & W B C No 12; Security, New York, twg bgs S C O No 76, 57 and 58; Pejepscot, twg

## NEW ENGLAND RIFLE CONTESTS HOLD INTEREST

Open Contest for Hayden Prize Center of Attention in Tournament Which Opens Monday on State Range at Wakefield

## TWO NEW EVENTS ON

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Sundown tonight will see everything in readiness for the great week's rifle tournament on the Bay State rifle range, to open Monday morning, in which the volunteer militia of the New England states and men of the United States navy and marine corps will shoot.

As a state, Massachusetts is chiefly interested in four matches—the Hayden All-America, for the \$1000 bronze statue of an American Indian; the New England interstate championship trophy; the Bancroft regimental championship of New England, and the First Corps Cadets match for the company title of New England. In the eight years that the tournament has been held the interstate trophy has never left Massachusetts. The Hayden trophy, put in competition last year for the first time, is held by Massachusetts.

Col. J. D. Upton is captain of the state team and has a crack squad ready. The Hayden match is open and teams will be entered from Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and the United States navy and United States marine corps. The New England teams named will contest for the interstate trophy and other crack marksmen from New York, New Jersey and Washington, D. C., have entered for many of the larger individual events. All but one of last year's individual matches remain on the program and there are two added—the McGregor two-man team match at 600 and 800 yards and the Clapp individual match at 800 yards, which takes the place of the former Cushing match. Monday forenoon will be given over to practice at skirmish. In the afternoon the new Clapp match and the Quimby individual match at 600 yards will be shot.

## BALLOON RACE WINNERS NAMED

NEW YORK.—D. A. Upson, pilot of the Goodyear; John Watts of the Kansas II, and H. E. Honeywell of the Kansas City were announced officially by the Aero Club of America on Wednesday as having won first, second and third places, respectively, in the recent balloon race from Kansas City to determine the American entries for the international balloon races abroad next October.

Messrs. Upson, Watts and Honeywell will, therefore, be the American competitors. The distances covered in the recent race will be announced later.

## SARMIENTO SAILOR JOINS A SHIP

One of the three sailors left behind when the Argentine training ship, Presidente Sarmiento, sailed, has signed as a member of the crew of the British bark Windrush, which leaves for Buenos Aires this afternoon with 7000 tons of hard wood lumber.

The other two sailors declined to sign, and may be sent home by the Argentine consul.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The operating department of the New Haven road is assembling horse and flat-car equipment at First street freight terminal, South Boston, for movement Saturday of the Massachusetts heavy artillery to West Barnstable.

For the accommodation of the Gen. Charles J. Paine wedding party en route to Weston and return today the Boston & Maine road furnished a special train from North station at 11:15 a. m., returning at 2:45 p. m.

Frank Marsh, superintendent of buildings and structures, Boston Terminal Company, is rebuilding express loading platforms for the Adams Express Company in South station yard.

The Rutland road has added new dining cars to the equipment of their Boston and Montreal via Bellows Falls trains operated jointly with the Boston & Maine road.

bgs Remus, Boothbay, Oxford and Coal Port, Parker's Flats; schr Edward B Winslow, Hampton roads; strs Juniata, Norfolk; Grecian, Philadelphia; Old Colony, New York; H F Dimock, do; North Star, Yarmouth, N S; Verona (Nor), Porto Plata; Vera (Nor), Puerto Barrios; bark Windrush (Br), Buenos Aires; sch Marcus L. Urann, Sewalls Point; str Arkansas (Dan), Norfolk and Fernandina.

## NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Carolyn, Porto Rico; Lord Ormonde, Buenos Aires, etc., via Boston; Stephano, St. Johns, N F and Halifax, N S; Roon, Bremen via Halifax, N S; El Siglo, New Orleans; Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, etc; Bermudian, Bermuda.

## TURKISH ARMY IN FULL MARCH ON ADRIANOPLE

(Continued from page one)

Porte has engaged in a desperate and somewhat hazardous effort to save as much of the old Turkish empire in Europe as possible.

All the names so familiar in the late war are again cropping up. The village of Viza in the mountains southwest of Midia amidst the woods where the Anatolian regiments made their desperate defence against the Bulgarians has been again occupied and is a position of immense strategic importance. Bunar Hisar, further along the Kirk Killise road and within 20 miles of Kirk Killise itself, has been seized, while Lule Burgas, scene of one of the greatest battles during the war, has been entered.

By this time, if the advance has been persisted in, the crescent must be again under the earthworks of Adrianople, but whether Bulgaria is in a position to make any defense at that point is uncertain. It is, however, extremely improbable that in the present condition of things she could maintain her position there against the overwhelming Turkish army, fired by the desire to wipe out the defeats of a few months ago.

## Rumania Not to Hold

The European bureau of the Monitor has received permission from the legation to state definitely that there is no intention on the part of Rumania to seize the Port of Varna or to hold any territory in Bulgaria into which she may be compelled for strategic reasons to advance outside the Turtukai-Balkhik line.

The present position of the troops constitutes an investment of Varna and may have ended in the crossing of the Danube in the direction of Vratza, but even if this is so on the conclusion of peace the army will be withdrawn from the country with the exception of the Turtukai-Balkhik line.

The legation points out that from Turtukai on the Danube to Balkhik there runs a range of mountains which constitutes the scientific frontier and it is this frontier for which Rumania is contending.

She does not desire Rustchuk, as Rustchuk lies in low flat indefensible country and though its possession would give Rumania a larger area of territory it would at the same time give her an indefensible one. The legation assures the Monitor that in spite of all statements to the contrary this constitutes the policy of the Rumanian cabinet.

## Bulgarians Scattered

The Monitor has received, through the courtesy of the Greek legation, copies of the despatches of General Dusanmas, chief of staff of the Greek army at Salonika, in which he describes the advance of that army and its occupation of the country eastward of Salonika.

General Dusanmas dwells on the horrors of the outrages committed by the retreating Bulgarians and admits that the Greek losses were extremely heavy. The Bulgarian army in its retirement scattered, he says, in disorder, leaving in the hands of the Greeks quantities of arms, guns and prisoners. General Dusanmas states officially to the government at Athens that the number of Greeks massacred in the small town of Dokoto alone amounted to no less than 2500 persons of all ages and sexes.

## SHORT WEIGHT SALES FINED

Henry Aastow, an employee of the Arlington & Belmont Ice Company, was found guilty of selling ice at short weight to a North Cambridge customer and fined \$10 by Judge Almy in the Cambridge district court today.

## FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 19

Mails close at Boston P. O. articles (except parcels post)

Conveyed by Steamship— Letters parcel post

New York..... Thur., 17, 9 a.m. 8 p.m.

Imperator..... Fri., 18, 9 p.m. 8 p.m.

Espartero..... Fri., 18, 8 a.m. 8 a.m.

Oceanic..... Fri., 18, 9 p.m. 8 p.m.

Canope..... Sat., 19, 8:30 a.m. 7:30 a.m.

Halifax..... Sat., 19, noon noon

Azores Islands..... Sat., 19, 9 p.m. 8 p.m.

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of 2 cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York or Boston to Hamburg or Bremen. Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies close Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday 8:45 p. m., Monday at 4:45 a. m., for other countries mails close 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcel post, via N. Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays), 5:30 p. m., also Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 5:30 p. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon via N. Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 5:30 p. m. Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mails for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, close daily at 12 m., 4 and 8 p. m. Mails for Cuba, specially addressed, close at Boston postoffice Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.; forwarded on direct steamers sailing from New York Thursday and Friday at 9 p. m.

Parcel post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one half hour earlier than the closing time shown above.

Merchandise for the United States postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcel post cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

### Transatlantic Sailings

#### EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

\*La Lorraine, Havre..... July 17

Adriatic, for Liverpool..... July 17

\*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen..... July 17

\*Frisland, for Rotterdam..... July 17

\*New York, for Southampton..... July 18

Barbarossa, for Gibraltar, Genoa and Naples..... July 19

Finland, for Antwerp via Dover..... July 19

Calabria, for Gibraltar and Naples..... July 19

Minerva, for Naples and Trieste..... July 19

Nagara, for France..... July 19

\*Europa, for Naples-Genoa..... July 19

Keenly Albert, for Gibraltar and Naples..... July 19

Columbia, for Glasgow..... July 19

Rinella, for London..... July 19

\*Vaderland, for London..... July 19

\*Oceanic, for Southampton..... July 19

\*Imperator, for Hamburg..... July 19

\*Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Bremen..... July 19

\*Mauretanien, for Liverpool..... July 19

\*Devonian, for Rotterdam..... July 19

Roon, for Bremen..... July 19

President Lincoln, Hamburg via Channel, for Antwerp..... July 24

\*France, for Havre..... July 24

\*Napoli, for Naples-Genoa..... July 24

\*Celtic, for Liverpool..... July 24

Mendoza, for Genoa..... July 24

Germania, for Naples..... July 24

\*St. George, for Southampton..... July 24

\*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen..... July 24

\*Ancona, for Naples-Genoa..... July 24

\*Kurek, for Rotterdam..... July 24

\*Lapland, for Dover-Antwerp..... July 24

\*Martha Washington, from Boston..... July 24

\*Canope, for Mediterranean ports..... July 19

\*Winifred, for Liverpool..... July 19

\*America, for Liverpool..... July 19

\*Sachsen, for Liverpool..... July 19

\*Parisien, for Glasgow..... July 19

\*Kaiserin, for Liverpool..... July 19

\*Arabic, for Liverpool..... July 19

\*Cleveland, for Hamburg..... July 19

Sailings from Philadelphia

Manitou, for Antwerp..... July 18

\*Napoli, for Mediterranean ports..... July 18

\*Dominion, for Liverpool..... July 18

Sailings from Montreal

Virginia, for Liverpool..... July 17



# Stocks Move in an Irregular Way

## STOCK MARKET PRICE CHANGES ARE IRREGULAR

Following Early Recessions List Moves Up and Down All Session Within Rather Narrow Groove—Trading Is Dull

### BOSTON DOES SAME

Fractional recessions from yesterday's final prices marked the first dealings in the New York stock market today on account of profit-taking and following a lower range of quotations from London. Canadian Pacific, which was one of the strongest stocks yesterday, started the session at 215½, off about a point from the previous closing.

Amalgamated was off ¼, as was also Steel common, Union Pacific, American Can common and several of the other favorites. Smelting was quoted at 61½, off ¼ and Reading also was off a like amount. After the early sales some issues hardened a bit, although the general market became irregular. Trading was not very active.

As the session progressed the market became rather irregular, with some stocks above their previous closing and others a bit lower. Later the general trend became upward, although the changes were not wide. The California Petroleum issues were weak features. The common which closed at 28½ Wednesday afternoon opened at 28 and finally fell to 24½. The preferred dropped to 53. Otherwise the market was featureless.

The see-saw program of prices continued in the New York market in the afternoon and trading became very dull on the recessions. On the whole the list was inclined to sag. National Railways of Mexico second preferred went down to 9½ on account of selling in view of the situation in that republic. Pittsburgh Coal preferred was weak. Toward the close while there were still small gains scattered through the list some of the usual market leaders showed declines ranging to substantial fractions in some instances.

Boston stocks also began the day a little lower than they closed last night, but the changes were slight, as a rule. Granby began where it closed Wednesday at 56. Pond Creek Coal opened off ¼ at 19. North Butte was ½ lower at 25, and Butte & Superior started at 26½, off ¼.

Prices became spotty in Boston and the market acted much the same as did New York. Butte & Superior did not do much, and, in fact, was rather heavy. Boston & Maine was firm at 61, and United Fruit, Old Dominion rose one half a point. Other changes were small and about equally divided between small gains and losses. Alaska Gold dropped to 17½.

The local market changed very little in the afternoon; it was decidedly irregular and dull and featureless. Alaska Gold rallied from its lowest, the net changes for the session were generally small and mixed.

### MASS. GAS CO.'S EARNINGS LARGER

The combined net earnings available for dividends of the subsidiary companies of the Massachusetts Gas Companies for the month of June were \$256,827, an increase of \$15,969, or 6.3 per cent, compared with the corresponding month of a year ago. The May earnings increased \$18,508, or 9.56 per cent.

The net earnings of the subsidiary companies for the twelve months ended June 30 were \$2,604,847, which compares with \$2,265,279 in the corresponding period of last year.

**STERLING EXCHANGE REDUCED**  
Kidder, Peabody & Co. have reduced sterling exchange rates ¼ cent all around. Rates now: Cable \$4.87½, demand 4.87, 60-day bills 4.83½ and commercial bills 4.82½.

### WEATHER

**UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY:** Local showers tonight or Friday; light to moderate variable winds.

**WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England:** Showers tonight and Friday; light to moderate winds.

A disturbance of moderate energy central this morning over the eastern lake region is causing showers in that section. Elsewhere the weather is fair and generally clear and without rain during the past 24 hours, except local showers at a few scattered stations. The temperature continues high in the lower Missouri and Central Mississippi valleys.

**TEMPERATURE TODAY**  
8 a. m. 68; 12 noon 80; 5 p. m. 80  
Average in Boston yesterday, 67½.

**IN OTHER CITIES**  
(8 a. m. today)  
Albany 78; New York 74; Buffalo 70; Pittsburgh 66; Chicago 72; Philadelphia 76; Denver 82; Portland, Me. 66; Des Moines 76; San Francisco 62; Jacksonville 80; St. Louis 80; Kansas City 80; Washington 72; Nantucket 70.

**ALMANAC FOR TODAY**  
Sun rises 4:22 High water, Sun sets 7:18 10:30 a. m. 10:35 p. m.  
Length of day 14:56  
**LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:45 P. M.**

### NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Amalgamated	65½	66½	65½	66½
Am Beet Sugar	22½	22½	22	22
Am Can	28½	29½	28½	29½
Am Can pf	90	90½	90	90½
Am Car Fr	42½	42½	42½	42½
Am Lined Oil	8½	8½	8½	8½
Am Lined Oil pf	23½	23½	23½	23½
Am Loco	29½	30	29	29
Am Smelting	61½	61½	61½	61½
Am Smelting pf	99½	99½	99½	99½
Am Sugar	109	109	109	109
Am T & T	127½	127½	127½	127½
Anacosta	33½	33½	33½	33½
Am Electric	96½	96½	96½	96½
Am Electric pf	96½	96½	96½	96½
Atchafalpa	117	117	117	117
At Coast Line	94½	94½	94½	94½
Balt & Ohio	29½	29½	29½	29½
Beth Steel	67½	67½	67½	67½
Beth Steel pf	87½	87½	87½	87½
Beth Steel R T	28	28½	28	28½
Cal Petrol	56½	56½	56½	56½
Cal Petrol pf	215½	215½	215½	215½
Can Pacific	213½	213½	213½	213½
Can Leather	21½	21½	21½	21½
Ches & Ohio	53½	54	53½	53½
Chi M & St P	103½	103½	103½	103½
Chi M & St P pf	30	30	30	30
Chino	38½	38½	38½	38½
Col Fuel	28½	28½	28½	28½
Col Gas	130	130	130	130
Con Prod	10	10	10	10
Corn	25½	25½	25½	25½
Erie 1st pf	39½	39½	39½	39½
Gen Nor pf	124	124	124	124
Gen Nor pf pf	32½	32½	32½	32½
Gen Electric	139½	139½	139½	139½
Goodrich	29	29	29	29
Goodrich pf	91½	91½	91½	91½
Gug Ex Co	41½	41½	41½	41½
Inspiration	14½	14½	14½	14½
Inter-Met	15½	15½	15½	15½
Inter-Met pf	56½	56½	56½	56½
Kan City So	27	27	27	27
Kan City So pf	59	59	59	59
Kan & Texas	21	21	21	21
Lehigh Valley	146½	146½	146½	146½
Louis & Nash	134	134½	134	134
Mex Petrol	59	60	58½	58½
Miami	21½	21½	21½	21½
M & St L pf	36	36	36	36
M & St L pf pf	125	125	125	125
Missouri Pacific	31	31	31	31
N R R of M 2d pf	10	10	9	9
Nevada Con	15	15½	15	15½
N Y Central	97½	98½	97½	98½
N Y N H & H	104½	104½	104½	104½
North American	68	68	68	68
Nori & West	104	104	104	104
Norfolk & Western	107½	107½	107½	107½
Ont & West	29	29	29	29
Pennsylvania	111½	112	111½	111½
Pitts Coal	16½	16½	16½	16½
Pitts Coal pf	79	80	79	80
Pressed St Car	23½	23½	23½	23½
Quicksilver	2½	2½	2½	2½
Ray Con	17½	17½	17½	17½
Reading	158½	158½	158½	158½
Rep I & S	19½	19½	19½	19½
Rep I & S pf	78	78	78	78
Rock Island	16	16	15½	15½
Rock Island pf	25½	25½	25½	25½
Ry S	24½	24½	24½	24½
Seaboard A L pf	41½	41½	41½	41½
Southern Pac	92	92½	91½	92
Southern Ry	21½	21½	21½	21½
St L & S F	5	5	5	5
St L & S F pf	6½	6½	6½	6½
St L & S F pf pf	26½	26½	26½	26½
St L Sou pf	68	68	68	68
Tenn Copper	29	29	29	29
Thi & A S	32½	32½	32½	32½
T S L & W pf	19½	19½	19½	19½
Union Pac	146½	146½	146½	146½
Union Pac pf	83	84	83	84
U S Rubber	59½	59½	59	59
U S Steel	53½	54½	53½	54½
U S Steel pf	105½	105½	105½	105½
U S Steel pf pf	43½	43½	43½	43½
U S Steel pf pf pf	95½	95½	95½	95½
U S Steel pf pf pf pf	6½	6½	6½	6½
Wabash pf	39½	40	39½	39½
Wells-Fargo Ex	111	111	111	111
Westinghouse	59½	59½	59½	59½
Westinghouse pf	109	109	109	109
Woolworth	87½	87½	87½	87½

### THE GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—Market started a little lower on disappointing cables and better crop news from Europe, but a steadier undertone followed. Offerings of new wheat were not so heavy. Most of the crop news from the American and Canadian spring wheat belt was favorable with less talk of rust. However, sentiment was not so bearish and there is still caution displayed before selling the list in an active way, due almost entirely to the prevailing levels. Receipts of wheat in the southwest are of moderate proportions, and a steady increase is expected. The movement of old spring wheat is fair. Domestic cash demand is stated to be in fair volume, but it is claimed that the recent improvement in flour has not been maintained at many centers.

### CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENTS

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in previous years as follows:

1913 1912  
Exchanges \$30,280,146 \$28,250,880  
Balances 1,798,338 1,506,808

The United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$311,178.

The New York clearing house statement follows: Sub-treasury credit, \$1,233,703; exchanges, \$274,062,030; balances, \$15,104,334.

### COTTON MARKET IS STEADY

NEW YORK—Influenced by the Giles report the cotton market this morning opened steady and one to three points higher. This was supplemented as a factor by a dry looking weather map. Early cables were rather poor, in view of the large sales of the spot article, but rallied later on the weather news from this side. After the call, the list was one to two points up from last night's close.

## LONDON MARKET TRADING IS ON A LIGHT SCALE

With Exception of Americans, Which Ruled Steady Securities Were Finally Depressed—Mines Finish With Weakness

### BOURSES EASIER

LONDON—The securities markets here closed generally dull today, with weakness in mines.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—With the exception of Americans which were steady on New York influences securities in the final dealings showed depression. Foreigners flattened on the slump in Chinese issues, due to the growing revolt and other departments moved in sympathy. Consols dropped on hardening of discounts. Home rails left off heavy notwithstanding the increased dividend of 1½ per cent. For the half year on Metropolitan District Railway second preference. Canadian Pacific displayed weakness and mines were reactionary. De Beers off 3-16 to 20 5-16. Rio Tinto off ¼ to 71¼.

Continental bourses closed weaker.

### LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Decline
Amalgamated	66½
Baltimore & Ohio	93½
Canadian Pacific	215½
Chesapeake & Ohio	53½
Chicago-Great Western	124
St. Paul	113½
Erie	39½
Do 1st pf	124
Hillbush Central	134½
Louisville & Nashville	104
Kansas & Texas	20½
New York Central	98½
Norfolk & Western	104
Ontario & Western	29½
Pennsylvania	111½
Reading	158½
Southern Railway	22
Southern Pac	92
Union Pacific	146½
United States Steel	54½
Wabash	40½
Exchange	4.86½

Advance.

### NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions in bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	High	Low	Last Sale
Am T & T 4½s	87½	87½	87½
Am T & T 4½s pf	100½	100½	100½
Atch 4½s	93½	93½	93½
Atch pf 5s	99½	99½	99½
Atch pf 4½s 1960	96	95½	96
B & O cv	90½	90½	90½
B & O pf	90½	90½	90½
Beth Steel 5s	93	93	93
Beth Steel 5s pf	93	93	93
Cal Gas & El 5s	92	92	92
C & O cv	79½	79½	79½
C R T & F 4s	93½	93½	93½
C M & P S 4s	85	85	85
D & H cv	94½	94½	94½
D & H cv pf	94½	94½	94½
Erie cv A	70½	70½	70½
Erie cv B	68½	67½	68
Erie cv C	70	70	70
Inspiration rets 3 p. l.	95½	95½	95½
Inter Met 4½s	75½	75½	75½
In R 5s	104½	104½	104½
K & T 2½s	75½	75½	75½
Missouri Pac cv	78½	78½	78½
N Y City 3½ 1954	81½	81½	81½
N Y City 4½s	95½	95½	95½
N Y City 4½s rets	99½	99½	99½
N Y City 4½s 1957	91½	91½	91½
N Y City 4½s May 1957	100½	100½	100½
N Y City 4½s Nov 1957	100½	100½	100½
N Y Ry 4s	73½	73½	73½
N Y Ry 4s pf	53½	53½	53½
N Y N H & H 6s	116½	116	116
N Y N H & H 4½s rets	104	104	104
Nor Pac 4½s	92½	92½	92½
Pac T & S 5s	87	87	87
Penn R R cv	96½	96½	96½
Penn R R cv pf	94½	94½	94½
Seaboard A L 4½s	71½	71½	71½
Southern Pac cv 4½	86½	86½	86½
Southern Pac pf	88½	88½	88½
St L & S F 4½s	51	51	51
St Paul cv 4½s	101½	101½	101½
Texas cv	98	98	98
Third Av cv 4½s	73½	73½	73½
Third Av N 4½s	73½	73½	73½
Union Pac cv	90½	90½	90½
U S Rubber 6s	100½	100½	100½
U S Steel 5s	98½	98½	98½
Va 6s Brown Bros	48½	48½	48½
Wab P T 4½s	11½	11½	11½
Wabash 4½s	49½	49½	49½
West Shore 4½s	94	93½	94

### GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Bid	Asked	Opening	Closing
Registered 2s	98	100	98	100
coupon	98	100	98	100
Registered 3s	102	102	102	102
coupon	102	102	102	102
Registered 4s	112	112	112	112
coupon	112	112	112	112
Panama 2s	97½	97½	97½	97½
Panama 2s 38	97½	97½	97½	97½
coupon	101	102	101	102
Panama 3s	101	102	101	102

### CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat	85½	86½	85½	85½
July	85½	86½	85½	85½
Dec	80½	81½	80½	80½
corn	90½	91½	90½	90½
July	90½	91½	90½	90½
Sept	91½	92½	91½	91½
Dec	87½	88½	87½	87½
oats	37½	38½	37½	37½
July	37½	38½	37½	37½
Sept	38½	39½	38½	38½
Dec	41	41½	40½	41½
Pork	21.25	22.00	21.50	22.00
July	21.25	22.00	21.50	22.00
Sept	21.15	21.75	21.15	21.75
Dec	21.15	21.75	21.15	21.75

### RENTES CLOSE LOWER







# Leading Events of Athletic World Boston Y. C. Cruise

## BOSTON YACHT CLUB ON LAST DAY OF CRUISE

Today's Program Is Racing Run From Christmas Cove to Camden Where Fleet Will Spend the Night and Disband Friday

### SOME TO RACE HOME

CHRISTMAS COVE, Me.—With a day's sail of 38 miles ahead of them the members of the Boston Yacht Club who are on their annual cruise of 1913, left this port this morning for Camden, where the fleet will put up for the night and disband tomorrow. The yachtsmen will be entertained tonight by the Camden Yacht Club and tomorrow will find some of the yachts starting out on their race back to Marblehead.

Some excellent racing marked Wednesday's run to this port from Lincoln bay. Two schooners, the flagship Shawmut and the Baboon, started with the sloop Golden Rod, and the last named won by about two miles. The Baboon, carrying about every known sail inventor to increase speed of her type, easily distanced the Shawmut.

The course for all classes was from starting line off Spruce point to the bell buoy off Cuckolds, thence to Gangway ledge, to mark off Inner Heron, thence to Reed's island and finish north of Inner Heron.

The class Q sloop Manatqua started with the Bar Harbor 31-footers Vera III, and Edjako II, winning on elapsed time, while the Vera III finished comfortably ahead of her class rival.

In class D the sloop Flirt scored her first victory of the cruise, showing splendid work to windward. The Evangeline, a Herreshoff center-boarder, sailed the wrong course, and thereby forfeited what appeared to be certain victory under prevailing conditions.

The 18-foot knockabout Lomaru and the Mystic were sent away in company, the Lomaru clinging closely to the big-bodied Pearson craft nearly all the way out to the Cuckolds.

The sloop Vashti, in class C, scored her first victory of the cruise. This boat, for several seasons, has participated in the club's annual outing and entered racing events whenever opportunity presented.

Dwellers at Christmas Cove welcomed the visitors, and in the evening a dance was given at the casino and Commodore Chesterton entertained aboard the Shawmut. The summary:

**CLASS B**—El time Cor time  
Name and owner h m s h m s  
Mystic, F. J. Pearson..... 2 47 25 2 47 25  
Norma II, H. A. MacLean..... 2 50 48 2 50 48  
Lomaru, R. E. Winslow..... 2 13 10 2 13 10  
Vasella, A. Pearson..... Withdrew

**CLASS C**—El time Cor time  
Vashti, A. F. Whitmore..... 2 16 50  
Flirt, John Black, Jr..... 2 45 45 2 43 05  
Colema, A. B. Corbett..... 2 02 10 2 02 10  
Evangeline, Hollis Burgess Withdrew

**SPECIAL SLOOP CLASS**  
Manatqua, A. W. Stevens..... 2 31 18  
Vera III, H. Lundberg..... 2 38 08  
Edjako II, S. E. Raymond..... 2 54 22

**BAR HARBOR 31-FOOTERS**  
Vera III, H. Lundberg..... 2 31 06  
Edjako II, S. E. Raymond..... 2 40 52

**SPECIAL MIXED CLASS**  
Goldenrod, G. E. Bruce..... 2 22 20 2 22 20  
Robson, H. B. Boyd..... 2 44 12 2 39 12  
Shawmut, A. W. Chesterton 3 43 30 3 38 30

**BASEBALL PICKUPS**  
Boehling's record of 10 straight victories was saved yesterday when his team-mates won the game after he had withdrawn when the opponents were leading.

The two leading teams in the American league broke even in their double-headers yesterday, the Athletics winning and losing to Chicago and Cleveland doing the same with New York.

Manager Carrigan certainly started in well with his victory over Detroit. It will be interesting to see how the team lines up against some of the leading teams under its new management.

Home runs played an important part in two victories in the National league yesterday. Wilson won for Pittsburgh with his in the second inning at Boston and Cravath won for Philadelphia over St. Louis.

Today will be a busy one for National league teams as three double-headers are scheduled. Boston meets Chicago twice; St. Louis plays two with New York and Cincinnati does the same with Philadelphia.

Two discussions which will receive much attention in American league affairs are the Chance-Callahan differences over the trade wherein Zeider went to New York for Chase; and the difference in opinion between President Johnson of the league and President McAleer of Boston over the release of Manager Stahl.

**M'DERMOTT WINS AT MERION C. C.**  
PHILADELPHIA—J. J. McDermott of Atlantic City, the national open golf title holder, won the Philadelphia open golf championship on the links of the Merion Cricket Club Wednesday with a card of 305 for 72 holes. Twenty-seven players, including 25 professionals and two amateurs, competed in the tournament.

## MADE GOOD RECORD ON COLLEGE TRACK



UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH ATHLETIC TEAM FOR SEASON OF 1913  
Standing (left to right)—McKinney, Shapira, Hall (manager), Ziegler; middle row—Thomas, McDonald, Rosenthal (captain), Hise; front row—Panyity, Marshall (captain for 1914)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—University of Pittsburgh had a successful track season this year although it was not able to win the western Pennsylvania track title as it has done the past three years. Washington and Jefferson College was especially strong in track and captured the honor from the locals.

The winning of a dual meet with Lafayette College helped make the season a notable one. Captain Rosenthal's men leading the fast Eastonian team by a 2 to 1 margin. Lafayette was able to win but five firsts in the entire meet.

R. M. Galvin, the big football captain, who holds the western Pennsylvania col-

legiate shot-put record of 42 ft. 3 in., is the only man who is lost by graduation. The majority of the star performers are freshmen who were developed this year. Ziegler in the weights, Scott in the broad jump and hurdles, Thomas in the distances and McDonald in the sprints, were first year men who "made good" this year.

Matthew Marshall, holder of the university half mile record of 2m. 2-5-8, a third year man in the six year college-medical course, was elected captain for 1914. J. W. Rosenthal, this season's captain, was not a candidate but will be out for the team during the next—his senior—year.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING**  
P. C. 1912 1913  
Philadelphia..... 59 24 711 573  
Cleveland..... 51 31 600 494  
Washington..... 47 37 599 497  
Chicago..... 48 40 545 550  
Boston..... 40 41 494 487  
St. Louis..... 36 45 496 506  
Detroit..... 35 55 389 482  
New York..... 25 56 309 286

**RESULTS YESTERDAY**  
Boston 7, Detroit 4.  
Washington 3, St. Louis 2.  
Philadelphia 1, Chicago 6.  
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 3.  
Cleveland 5, New York 0.  
New York 4, Cleveland 2.

**GAMES TODAY**  
Boston at Detroit.  
Philadelphia at Chicago.  
New York at Cleveland.  
Washington at St. Louis.

**CARRIGAN STARTS WITH A WIN**  
DETROIT—Boston defeated Detroit Wednesday by a margin of 7 to 4 in the first game Carrigan appeared as manager. The batting order of the champions was somewhat shaken up.

Engle was the first man up. Hooper was second and Yerkes was dropped to sixth. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Boston..... 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 4 0—7 14 0  
Detroit..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2 3 2  
Batteries: Collins, Redlett and Carrigan; Willett, House and McKee. Umpires, Connolly and McGreevey. Time, 1b. 54m.

**WASHINGTON WINS IN NINTH**  
ST. LOUIS—Boehling's record of 10 consecutive victories went unbroken Wednesday afternoon when his team-mates by a pass, singles by Milan and Gandil, and the later's steal of home, turned defeat into victory. Washington winning, 3 to 2. Boehling, however, does not get credit for the game because he was taken out after the seventh inning, in which the home team scored both its runs. Up to this inning the Washington left-hander had held St. Louis to two scattered singles. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Washington..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 3—9 1 1  
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 0  
Batteries: Boehling, Gallia, Hughes, Johnson and Henry; Almsmith; Levern and Agnew. Umpires, Evans and Sheridan. Time, 2b. 5m.

**DIVIDE GAMES IN CHICAGO**  
CHICAGO—Chicago and Philadelphia divided honors Wednesday, the former losing the first game, 1 to 0, after 10 hard fought innings, and winning the second, 5 to 3. Pitcher Brown of the visitors opposed Chicago in the opening game and held the locals to three scattered hits, but retired in favor of Bender, who was sent in when Strunk batted for Brown in the tenth inning.

**FIRST GAME**  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 1 0  
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 0  
Batteries: Brown, Bender and Lapp; Schang, Crotte and Schuk. Umpires, Egan and Dineen. Time, 2b. 5m.

**SECOND GAME**  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Chicago..... 0 0 1 0 0 1 3—5 9 0  
Philadelphia..... 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3 9 3  
Batteries: Mitchell and O'Neill; McConnell and Smith. Umpires, O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time, 1b. 64m.

**BREAK EVEN AT CLEVELAND**  
CLEVELAND—New York and Cleveland divided a double-header here Wednesday, Cleveland winning the first game, 5 to 0, and losing the second, 4 to 2. Mitchell kept the visitors' hits scattered in the first game and in only one inning did they come close to scoring. In the second game, the playoff of the 15 inning tie early in the season, Fisher held Cleveland scoreless until the ninth. The score:

**FIRST GAME**  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Cleveland..... 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1—5 11 0  
New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 0  
Batteries: Fisher and O'Neill; McConnell and Smith. Umpires, O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time, 1b. 64m.

**SECOND GAME**  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
New York..... 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1—4 12 2  
Cleveland..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 5 2  
Batteries: Fisher and Smith; Blasing and Carlsch. Umpires, Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time, 1b. 55m.

## OARSMEN PLAN TO ENTERTAIN MANY VISITORS

New England Amateur Rowing Association Members to Be Hosts at National Regatta

Plans for the entertainment of the oarsmen who will come to Boston to participate in the national amateur rowing regatta on the Charles river basin Aug. 8 and 9 were arranged by the executive committee of the regatta committee of the New England Amateur Rowing Association, held at the Union Boat Club Wednesday night. Nothing will be spared in the way of making the visit of the oarsmen an enjoyable one.

Dr. George B. Magrath presided at the Union Boat Club meeting. Favorable action was taken on the report of the committee on arrangements, of which James P. Fox is chairman. The visiting oarsmen will be quartered at a Back Bay hotel as the guests of the New England Amateur Rowing Association.

Secretary Ernest E. Smith of the executive committee can be found at the Union Boat Club house between 4 and 11 p. m., as can Dr. Magrath, who is interesting himself in a great measure for the success of the regatta.

John B. Coogan, chairman of the national regatta committee, was present at Wednesday night's meeting and furnished valuable information to the local delegates.

John Brassill of the Riverside Boat Club was appointed chairman of the publicity committee.

To have the course as smooth as possible is the intention of the committee to install barges along the course at intervals which would break the wind and keep the course smooth in the event of a high wind or a choppy surface arising. These will also be used as viewing stands.

In addition to the regular rowing features it is planned to have several canoe races. Delegate members from three canoe clubs were on hand and expressed a desire to occupy a place on the regatta program. As the canoe races are brilliant features there is good reason to believe that local as well as outside canoe clubs will help feature the national regatta, and the chairman has the matter of arranging such events under advisement.

**RESULTS WEDNESDAY**  
Pittsburgh 3, Boston 1.  
New York 5, Cincinnati 3.  
Brooklyn 4, Chicago 3.  
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 3.

**GAMES TODAY**  
Chicago at Boston (two games).  
St. Louis at New York (two games).  
Cincinnati at Philadelphia (two games).  
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.

**PITTSBURGH WINS LAST GAME**  
Pittsburgh took the final game of the series with Boston at the South End grounds Wednesday by a score of 3 to 1. Wilson, the visitor's right fielder sent the ball over the right field wall in the second inning. As Miller was on first, two runs came in. Pittsburgh got another in the ninth and Boston its lone tally in the sixth. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Pittsburgh..... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3 4 2  
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 6 3  
Batteries: Camnitz and Simon; Hess and Radden. Umpires, Rigler and Byron. Time, 1b. 35m.

**CLEAN SWEEP FOR M'GRAW'S MEN**  
NEW YORK—New York made a clean sweep over Cincinnati Wednesday, winning the fourth game of the series by the score of 5 to 3. The visitors got a two run lead in the second inning, but Suggs weakened in the fourth and the locals scored three runs. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
New York..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1—5 8 1  
Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3 2 2  
Batteries: Mowatt and Meyers; Suggs, Packard and Clark. Umpires, Klem and Orth. Time, 1b. 35m.

**BROOKLYN WINS; SERIES EVEN**  
BROOKLYN—Brooklyn evened up with Chicago Wednesday by taking an 11-inning game after a fine up-hill fight, 4 to 3. The visitors had a two-run lead up to the eighth, when the locals tied it on hits by Moran and Wheat, a pass, a force-out, a steal and Bresnahan's wild throw. The game was even until the eleventh, when Daubert, Smith and Hummel singled in a row, Daubert scoring the winning run. Both sides played a brilliant fielding game, five fast double plays featuring. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—4 10 0  
Chicago..... 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0—3 6 4  
Batteries: Allen, Wagner and Fischer; Lavender and Bresnahan. Umpires, Brennan and Egan.

**CRAVATH'S HOME RUN WINS**  
PHILADELPHIA—Philadelphia made a clean sweep of the series of four games with St. Louis, Wednesday's game being 4 to 3. The visitors led by 3 to 1 when Philadelphia went to bat in the eighth. Then with two out Lobert singled, stole second and scored on Paskert's single. Cravath dropped the ball over the right center field wall for a home run, deciding the contest. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3—4 10 2  
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0—3 5 3  
Batteries: Brennan, Mayer, Rixey and Kilmer; Howley, Griner and Wingo. Umpires, Quigley and Emslie. Time, 1b. 40m.

**19-INNING GAME YEAR'S LONGEST**  
MILWAUKEE—The longest game thus far this season in the larger baseball leagues was played here by the Milwaukee and Columbia teams of the American Association, who struggled 19 innings. Milwaukee won by a score of 6 to 5, using four pitchers.

**ST. LOUIS BUYS EARLE MOORE**  
PHILADELPHIA—Earle Moore, one of the pitchers of the Philadelphia National league club, was sold to the St. Louis Nationals Wednesday. It is said the purchase price was \$3000.

**CONTESTED FRANCHISE GRANTED**  
BALTIMORE, Md.—Mayor Preston will sign the ordinance permitting street car tracks on Calow avenue, thus ending, so far as the city is concerned, one of the longest contests of the kind of recent years. Opponents of the measure may take the matter before the public service commission.

**JACKSON MEMORIAL SOUGHT**  
BALTIMORE, Md.—Miss Anna Rittenberry of Birmingham, Ala., is at the Caswell hotel. Miss Rittenberry is chairman of the Andrew Jackson memorial high-way committee, which is planning to raise a fund to build a road from New Orleans to Chicago.

**INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE**  
Jersey City 2, Providence 1.  
Rochester 3, Buffalo 5.  
Toronto 5, Montreal 4.

**WALPOLE ST. GROUNDS**  
TOMORROW AT 3:30  
BRAVES vs. CHICAGO

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## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG  
Heinrich Schmidt's remarks in Golf Illustrated were evidently appreciated, for he contributed in the next number his impressions of the ladies' championship tournament. They should certainly tend to enhance the already favorable impression he himself made in the British Isles. For myself, I do not think he has exaggerated in the least, because what I have seen of the women players over there has inspired in me a genuine respect for their powers of holding their own with the majority of men in this country who are ranked well above the average. Another thing about them which impressed me was the number of very fine players. There are, I believe, 41 lady golfers who are ranked at scratch, which means Mrs. Cuthell (Miss Rhona Adair) and Mrs. Hurd (Miss Dorothy I. Campbell) have 39 opponents who meet them on level terms. We all know the success these two players met with out in this country!

One thing Mr. Schmidt says may lead to a misapprehension: the mannish characteristics he refers to as possessed by nearly every lady he watched playing at St. Ann's. Unless they have changed tremendously since last year when I went to see them play at Turnberry, what he means by this is the snap and speed with which they hit the ball and other characteristics of their game which are worthy of the game as played by a man. With a few exceptions, such as are found in every country, the British lady golfers, in spite of the forceful and splendid golf they play, are as fine types of womanly women one could ever hope to meet. There is nothing mannish about them personally, even though their game arouses the envy of many a golfer of the other sex. Listen to what Mr. Schmidt thinks of them:

Having heard and read so much about the quality of ladies' golf in England and Scotland, and I may as well confess right here, not quite taking in the stories of the remarkable game they were said to put up, I decided to run over to St. Ann's and see for myself. I was delighted to find myself among charming golfers who played golf as delightful as themselves.

Straight away I was filled with astonishment and pleasure by the full, easy strokes that seemed to be the general rule, a thing we very seldom see in ladies' golf in the States. Nearly every competitor got busy in a most workmanlike way, addressing the ball with a few snappy movements in anticipation of the beautiful swipe which was to follow. It was a lasting marvel to me how the "weaker sex" could hit such long tee shots, not only straight down the course, but having that slight hook which is so much desired and appreciated by golfers when length is desired. The pronounced follow-through also opened my eyes, both as regards beauty of style and practical results. I soon realized that I was right among golfers "what could play."

Most of our States women play a flabby, half-hearted, one might almost say double-jointed sort of a stroke, in which the arms do nearly all the work. There seems to be among them a great lack of snap and manish characteristics, which nearly every lady I watched at St. Ann's possessed in a greater or less degree. About the only thing the competitors seemed to lack was brute strength for bunker play—apart from that I assure them they can do anything that most men could reasonably expect to do.

The lengths of the drives was a continued wonder to me. For the first hole—which measures 210 yards—to be driven was the rule rather than the exception. I was also very much taken by the coolness and deliberation of the players, who appeared to be playing a friendly match rather than a championship battle. They showed few signs of uneasiness, but banged away with the utmost disregard for the large gallery which followed many of the matches. A more finished lot of gallery players could not be imagined. But though very cool and businesslike in playing the game, all the competitors showed great respect for the appreciation of their opponents' fine shots. A good putt, for instance, was recognized in a sportsmanlike manner. Though they played manish golf, they remained ladies just the same.

Two departments of the game, i.e., iron shots and putting, particularly made me sit up and take notice. With regard to the latter, I had the impression from hearsay and from what I had read about foreign golf that this department was the weak one. But I could not believe that these delicate creatures could not hit a delicate shot with a putter, and I am glad to say I found I was right. The putting I saw was exceptionally fine. The run-ups were almost always stone dead or in, and the four-footers went down as regularly as clockwork. Then the iron play—well, I could write on and on about it. I can only say I wish I could do as well—could hit as crisp, snappy maslie shots as, say, the champion and ex-champion do. Unfortunately I did not arrive until the fourth round or I might have seen the others doing likewise.

I can only assure the British ladies that they are in a class by themselves, and are capable of tackling, on even terms, a large majority of our nearly top-notch men golfers in the States. While at St. Ann's I had this shown to me personally in a most decisive, not to say harsh, manner. Trying to give Mrs. Cautley a half—which I assured her beforehand I could not do—I was put right to sleep by a beating of 6 to 5. Mrs.

**SOUTHERN LEAGUE**  
Memphis 4, Nashville 2.  
Atlanta 4, Montgomery 2.  
Mobile 1, Chattanooga 0.  
New Orleans 9, Birmingham 9.

**COTTON STATES LEAGUE**  
Pensacola 2, Meridian 0.  
Selma 5, Clarksdale 1.  
Clarksdale 5, Selma 4.  
Columbus 6, Jackson 2.

**CAROLINA ASSOCIATION**  
Raleigh 5, Winston-Salem 2.  
Durham 6, Charlotte 4.  
Asheville 2, Greensboro 1.

**EASTERN ASSOCIATION**  
New Haven 7, Waterbury 3.  
Bridgeport 10, Pittsfield 4.  
Hartford 2, New London 5.  
Meriden 3, Springfield 2.

**TEXAS LEAGUE**  
Waco 7, Ft. Worth 1.  
Houston 2, Port Arthur 1.  
Austin 3, Dallas 0.  
Beaumont 6, Galveston 4.  
Galveston 3, Beaumont 2.

**NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY LEAGUE**  
Middletown 13, Poughkeepsie 2.  
Newburgh 11, Kingston 2.  
Danbury 8, Lake Umbagog 7.  
Long Branch 9, Danbury 0.

**WESTERN LEAGUE**  
Des Moines 9, Lincoln 3.  
Wichita 4, Sioux City 1.  
Topeka 2, Omaha 1.  
Denver 10, St. Joseph 1.  
Denver 4, St. Joseph 1.

**TRISTATE LEAGUE**  
Trenton 9, York 1.  
Harrisburg 2, Wilmington 1.  
Atlantic City 12, Allentown 5.  
Hartford 2, New London 5.

**NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE**  
Worcester 1, Fall River 0.  
Worcester 11, Fall River 4.  
Portland 10, Lynn 7.  
Brookline 4, Lawrence 3.  
Brookline 1, Lawrence 0.  
Lowell 5, New Bedford 4.

**SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE**  
Petersburg 2, Jacksonville 1.  
Petersburg 2, Jacksonville 1.  
Roanoke 5, Norfolk 3.  
Richmond 2, Newport News 0.  
Newport News 0, Richmond 0.

**SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION**  
Indianapolis 4, Minneapolis 0.  
Minneapolis 3, Indianapolis 1.  
Toledo 4, St. Paul 2.  
Louisville 2, Kansas City 1.  
Milwaukee 6, Columbus 5.

**NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE**  
Binghamton 3, Wilkesbarre 1.  
Syracuse 1, Troy 0.  
Albany 2, Utica 1.  
Elmira 9, Schenectady 0.

**GOULET BEATS CAVANAGH**  
NEWARK—Frank Cavanagh of Newark was beaten in two straight heats of a match race by Alfred Goulet at the Velodrome cycle meet Wednesday night. The heats were two thirds of a mile. In the first Goulet got ahead of Cavanagh two laps from the tape and won by a wheel's length. Cavanagh kept ahead in the second heat until half a lap from the finish.

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## TENNIS DOUBLES AT WESTCHESTER CONTINUE TODAY

Robert Le Roy and W. M. Washburn Lead First Division  
With R. D. Little and T. R. Pell Heading the Second

### STRAIGHT SET WINS

NEW YORK—With Robert LeRoy and W. M. Washburn leading the first division and R. D. Little and T. R. Pell at the head of the second, play continues today in the annual robin invitation doubles lawn tennis tournament of the Westchester Country Club and some interesting matches are expected.

Straight set victories were the order in Wednesday's matches. In all of the four competitions lawn tennis form was preserved, although E. W. Leonard and C. R. Leonard, the former Harvard stars, fought C. H. Bull, Jr., and L. E. Mahan through two hard deuce sets before the latter won at 9-7, 7-5.

This match was in the first division, as was that in which G. F. Touchard and W. A. Burden defeated H. N. Rawlins and G. T. Adee at 6-3, 6-4. It was the first victory for Touchard and Burden and was largely due to the wonderful ground strokes of the latter. Burden was simply invincible at long range work.

R. D. Little and T. R. Pell maintained their winning streak in the second division. They found C. H. Jackson and J. B. Corthell comparatively easy for their fast rallies and defeated them at 6-0, 6-4. In the other contest in this section, G. M. Church and Dean Mathey defeated G. L. Wrenn, Jr. and C. F. Watson, Jr. at 6-3, 7-5.

The chief matches of interest were those in the second division, as the famous pair composed of international players and the younger Princeton contenders held their game up to its best flights. Little and Pell found Cornell and Jackson exactly suited to playing up the ball to them for spectacular volley shots.

Church and Mathey continue to display signs of uncertainty. The lobbing of Wrenn and Watson seemed to disconcert them at times. Each had alternate streaks of good and bad overhead play. Mathey forced himself into the close games, pulling them out by a narrow margin. The standing of the pairs follows:

**FIRST DIVISION**  
R. Le Roy and W. M. Washburn..... 2 0  
E. W. Leonard and C. R. Leonard..... 1 1  
G. M. Bull Jr. and L. E. Mahan..... 1 1  
G. F. Touchard and W. F. Burden..... 1 2  
H. N. Rawlins and G. T. Adee..... 0 1

**SECOND DIVISION**  
R. D. Little and T. R. Pell..... 3 0  
G. M. Church and D. Mathey..... 2 1  
W. J. Clothier and G. C. Caney..... 1 1  
G. L. Jackson and J. B. Corthell..... 0 2  
G. L. Wrenn Jr. and C. F. Watson..... 0 2

## JOHNSON SPEAKS OF BOSTON CASE

NEW YORK—President B. B. Johnson of the American league issued a statement Wednesday night in which he said that he regretted the hasty action in releasing Garland Stahl from the management of the Boston Americans and highly praising the work of Stahl in 1912 and absolving him for responsibility for the poor showing of the champions this year.

[DETROIT—President J. R. McAleer issued a statement in reply to that issued by President Johnson at New York Wednesday night, in which the Boston president stated that Mr. Johnson seemed to be misinformed regarding the facts in



## THE HOME FORUM

## NEW YORK BOROUGH'S ISLAND PLACES

HOW many Americans can name straightaway, without looking them up, the names of the boroughs of New York city? It was in 1896 that the law was passed which created what is popularly known as Greater New York. The next year the area thus included in the city was divided into the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Richmond and Queens. Richmond is Staten island, lying along the shore of New Jersey.

Brooklyn is coextensive with Kings county as New York city of old was coextensive with New York county. The Bronx is now that part of New York state which lies between the Hudson, Harlem and East rivers, Long Island sound and Westchester county. East river is an arm of the sea, or tide water, which connects Long Island sound with New York bay. The Harlem river, too, is tide water and with the still narrower arm called Spuyten Duyvil creek connects East river with the Hudson and makes Manhattan island. The Hudson flows down on the west side of Manhattan into New York bay. Staten island is set off from New Jersey by Staten island sound, the Kill von Kull and Newark bay. Staten island would seem to be really a part of New Jersey. North river is the name given to the Hudson at its mouth, though it lies west of Manhattan. This is a reminiscence of days when the Hudson was called the North river and the Delaware the South.

It is easy on examining the land and the waters hereabouts to understand why New York city has always seemed like a separate community, set off from the rest of the Empire state. Its physical conformation, especially since its extension into Greater New York, is more complex than the site of any other great city, for even Boston is not a city set

## The Moon as a Knight in Armor

Oh, see the knight in armor,  
Who keeps his visor down  
And charges with a moon-beam spear  
On hard hearts of the town;

Who makes the shabby fountain-square  
A flowering, glimmering park,  
Who pierces with a sharp-sweet dream  
The crabbed minds and dark;

Who conquers those who see him not,  
Their brooding heads bent down;  
The knight whose scarcely heeded strokes  
Have cleansed and cleared the town!  
—Nicholas Vachel Lindsay in Poetry.

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## To Cultivate Poetic Expression

The organizers of our schools did well, recognizing the esthetic nature of the human being, and providing for the culture of this esthetic nature by putting into the course of study music and drawing, writes Samuel Thurber, a well-known Boston teacher. He says: It is our pedagogic ways that are at fault. We forget to associate poetry with music, where it belongs, and confuse it with narrative, with homily, with argument. That intermediate form of delivery which lies between singing on the one hand and everyday commonplace speech on the other, is an accomplishment almost obsolete. But there is no hope of making the study of verse interesting unless this accomplishment can be revived.

What does "Comus" tell us? The little story of actual happenings to men and women that serves as substratum to the poem is utterly insignificant and worthless as chronicle. The spiritual lesson the poem teaches can be set forth in a

few sentences. But "Comus" is perhaps the most beautiful piece of verse in our literature. As a work of art it is unique. All poetry addresses primarily the ear. The magic of verse is the magic of modulated sounds. If your education has made you free of this source of most exquisite and refined pleasure, if you can lend to the rhyme of the poet the beauty of your voice, you have the first and most fundamental requisite for enjoying literature and coming into possession of its secrets.

I urge teachers, therefore, assiduously to cultivate in their pupils the power of poetic expression.

## Great and Glorious

O, how great and glorious a thing it is to have before me the Word of God! With that we may at all times feel joyous and secure; we need never be in want of consolation, for we see before us, in all its brightness, the pure and right way.—Martin Luther (Hazlett Jr.).

## RECEPTIVITY TO THE TRUTH

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OPEN-MINDEDNESS is characteristic of every genuine seeker after the truth. It is essential to progress in all lines of thought and activity. Every one who would know the truth must be willing to challenge not only each new statement as presented to him by intuition, discovery and the spoken or the written word of others, but he must accept and act upon St. Paul's command, "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good," before he can really know where he stands with respect to anything and everything.

Such an attitude is not always easy. Mortals have so long been accustomed to accept without really thinking all sorts of statements with respect to conduct, science, art, religion, everything in fact, that instead of testing whether or not an idea or a statement be true they close the door of their thought upon the basis of authority or preju-

dice and drive it away. In itself authority is too often merely a form of prejudice. Prejudice is not a force, however, it is the inertia of ignorance or fear, or a combination of both. Perhaps nothing is so characteristic as prejudice which takes to itself all sufficiency and ability to pass judgment on everything from the sublime to the ridiculous. People who look out upon life from such a standpoint form that "large class of thinkers whose bigotry and conceit twist every fact to suit themselves. Their creed teaches belief in a mysterious, supernatural God, and in a natural, all-powerful devil" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 450).

A little further down the page just referred to in the Christian Science text-book, Mrs. Eddy says, "Some people yield slowly to the touch of Truth. Few yield without a struggle, and many are reluctant to acknowledge that they have yielded." Those who "are sincere, generous, noble, and are therefore open to the approach and recognition of Truth" (ibid.) have been the leaders in all ages and it is to their open-mindedness or receptivity that the progress of the world, especially in religious affairs, is due. "The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth" has been their aim and ambition, and succeeding generations of humanity have profited because of their unselfish lives.

Such people are surely the ones to whom Christ Jesus referred when he said to his disciples, "Whosoever shall

not receive the kingdom of God as a little child shall in no wise enter therein." No one thing is so characteristic of the child consciousness as this attitude of receptivity. For this very reason children are usually able to grasp the truth quickly because their minds are not already filled with theories based upon erroneous conceptions. This child mind, this receptiveness, then, is a priceless possession for each and every one who would know the truth about anything, but especially about Christian Science, whose teachings are so conspicuously at variance with the teachings of the world and the testimony of the physical senses. Without some receptivity, some willingness to accept the premises that Christian Science lays down, absolutely nothing can be known, much less proved concerning this Science. The so-called knowledge of it must still linger in the outer darkness of belief and opinion.

It must be said of the present generation, however, that during the past forty-odd years, while Mrs. Eddy's teachings have been benefiting the needy, the public consciousness has become so tinged with Christian Science thought, and people have become so accustomed to instances of healing effected through spiritual means that nowadays they are far more receptive to the truth than were their parents. While it is true that Christian Science does overturn belief and opinion, destroying the false and establishing the true, it does not exterminate or suppress one iota of good in either church or state but emphasizes the importance of St. Paul's admonition to the Philippians, "Brethren, whatever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." Nor does it stop with the mere thinking on these things. It presents definite, measurable results in health, abandonment of sin, and peace of mind proportionate to men's receptivity of the rectifying power of God, "for it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure."

## Free Men

Free men freely work;  
Whoever fears God fears to sit at ease.  
—Mrs. Browning.

## Science And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

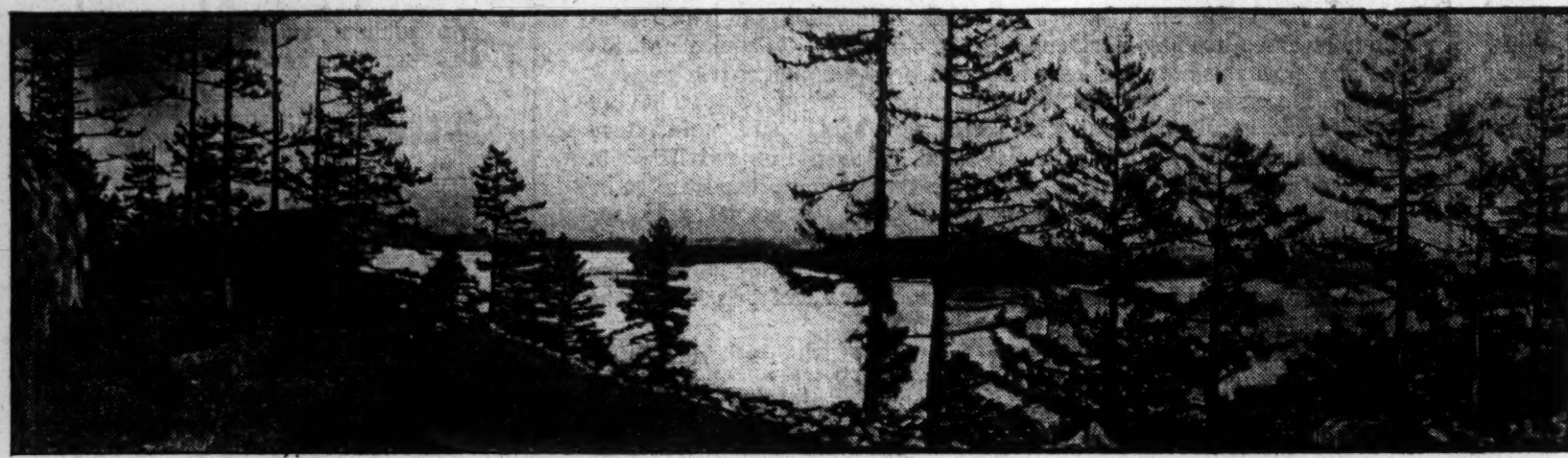
## ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.

BOSTON, MASS.

## MALAHAT DRIVE, VANCOUVER ISLAND, FINE PANORAMA



(Photo by A. W. McCurdy)

## FORGET-ME-NOTS IN ALASKA

WOULD it be farcical to put alongside a recent statement to the effect that within a few years Alaska has added \$200,000,000 worth of gold to the wealth of the world, another statement as to the wealth of forget-me-nots to be found there? Who shall weigh out in nuggets the value of one of those tiny gold-hearted blossoms, or one of those pinkish-blue racemes set amidst its unpretentious greenery? And how generously the forget-me-nots distribute themselves. All over Europe they may be found, everywhere in America they border ditches, brooks, and rivers. There is a spot near the source of the Susquehanna where, having escaped from gardens higher up, they wreath the banks of the stiller reaches of the beau-

## Peace

There is no speech nor language to express  
The secret messages of God, that make  
Perpetual music in the hearing heart.  
Below the voice of waters, and above  
The wandering voice of winds, and underneath  
The song of birds, and through all varying tones  
Of living things that fill the earth with sound,  
God spoke to her, and all she heard was peace.

So when the Master questioned, "Dost thou hear?"  
She answered, "Yea, at last I hear."  
And then  
He asked her once again, "What hearest thou?"  
What means the voice of Life? She answered, "Love!"  
—Henry Van Dyke.

## CHILDREN AND INDEPENDENCE DAY

THE question of how to keep the children happy and patriotic on Independence day without fireworks, was answered by one mother with a program pinned upon the front door in the early morning and carried out through the day. The children had the fun of guessing what the different items would turn out to mean, for the explanations given in parentheses were not on the program. This is what they did and had, according to the Woman's Home Companion:

7 a. m.—Cannon Balls. (Oranges stacked on table with tiny silk flags in each one.)  
7:30 a. m.—Call to Mess. (Breakfast.)  
9 a. m.—Knapsacks. (Each one received a "Gee Whiz" box of pop-corn. These make a big noise when empty.)  
10 a. m.—Bullets. (Several new marbles each.)  
11 a. m.—Sending Mail Home. (Each one received a box of small notepaper and wrote a letter to grandma.)  
12 m.—Call to Mess. (Dinner served in picnic style on the lawn.)  
2 p. m.—New Uniforms. Dress Parade. (Fresh dresses and suits and a walk with father.)  
3:30 p. m.—Canteen and Hardtack. (Lemonade and Holland Rugs.)  
4 p. m.—Mail from Home. (I gave them their Fourth of July cards, and each one a package containing little surprises, such as a penny sword, a tiny bow and arrow, candy, etc.)  
5 p. m.—Picket Duty. (Another walk and refreshments.)  
8 p. m.—Camp Fires. (Red lights, and my husband sent up some paper balloons.)  
9 p. m.—Blankets and Lights Out. (I had their pajamas downstairs rolled up and tied with red, white and blue ribbons. These they shouldered and marched up to bed, happy and satisfied with their same Fourth.)

Two things are noticeable about this plan. The grandmother must have been on sociable terms with her grandchildren,

tiful stream, in an exquisite perfection of delicate hues, undulating gently on the oarsman's ripples, paling and glowing in the changing lights, a veritable feast of beauty for the eye.

Everywhere the forget-me-not is the symbol of constancy, its name in almost all languages having the same meaning. So, to find them growing profusely on Kodiak, as the author of "Trails and Tramps in Alaska and Newfoundland" did, must have been like seeing a friend's face in a far country. Mr. Thomas speaks of them as being fragrant, which must be an added grace of the Alaskan flower. Daisies also he found, the blue-bell was much in evidence, there were violets and wild geraniums, pinks, crocuses, and trilliums sheltering the nests of the song sparrows.

Everybody knows about the gold in Alaska, almost everybody about its gorgeous sunsets, but it is well that people should also be reminded of its balmy days when it is possible to forget these for a time and simply gather a wild flower nosegay.

## Supreme Ideal

The law of life requires that service be rendered to the higher needs of the supreme ideal which unites all creation in one grand, harmonious plan. As Christians we consider this obligation to the ethical ideal as personal obligation to the will of God. All life is subject to these demands of the transcendental ideal to this plan of the eternal God.—C. D. Eldridge in Baptist Standard.

## Beginning and End

If thou be among people, make for thyself  
Love, the beginning and end of the heart.  
—The Wisdom of Egypt (Sayings of Ptah Hotep).

## Making the Best of It

"Was your daughter's musical education a profitable venture?"  
"Yes. I bought the houses on either side of us at half their value."—Magazine of Fun.

THIS is the time when all sorts of scenic beauties have an especial interest to people who are planning to seek summer-time pleasures by seashore or in the hills. It appears as if the coast of Vancouver offers the rare combination of seashore and high and rocky coasts crowned with forests. The Malahat drive on the shore of this beautiful island is of far fame. The glimpse given here amply justifies the celebration of Vancouver as one of the most splendidly panoramic corners of the earth.

## Essayist of the Essay

The Biblot for June reprints an essay by James Ashcroft Noble upon Alexander Smith, whom he designates "Mr. Stevenson's Forerunner." It was particularly of Smith as an essayist that Noble wrote, though he paid a discriminating tribute, in passing, to the latter's poetry. He judges Smith to be at his best as the essayist of the essay, and quotes:

"The essay, as a literary form, resembles the lyric, in so far as it is molded by some central mood—whimsical, serious, or satirical. Give the mood, and the essay, from the first sentence to the last, grows around it as the cocoon grows around the silkworm. . . . The essayist is a kind of poet in prose, and if harshly questioned as to his uses, he might be unable to render a better apology for his existence than a flower might. The essay should be pure literature, as the poem is pure literature. He (the essayist) has no pride, and is deficient in a sense of the congruity and fitness of things. He lifts a pebble from the ground, and puts it aside more carefully than any gem; and on a nail in a cottage door he will hang the mantle of his thought, heavily brooded with the gold of rhetoric."

Noble also calls attention to the trait of Smith as an essayist which made him praise and love the essay not as literature only, but as autobiography, and quotes again as follows:

"You like to walk round peculiar or important men as you like to walk round a building, to view it from different points and in different lights. Of the essayist, when his mood is communicative, you obtain a full picture. You are made his contemporary and familiar friend. You enter into his humors and his seriousness. You are made heir of his whims, prejudices, and playfulness. You walk through the whole nature of him as you walk through the streets of Pompeii, looking into the interior of stately mansions, reading the satirical scribbles on the walls. And the essayist's habit of not only giving you his thoughts, but telling you how he came by them, is interesting, because it shows you by what alchemy the ruder world becomes transmuted into the finer. Essays written after this fashion are racy of the soil in which they grow—as you taste the lava in the vines grown on the slopes of Etna, they say. There is a healthy Gascon flavor in Montaigne's Essays; and Charles Lamb's are scented with the primroses of Covent Garden."

Noble's essay voices the wish that he might be the means of increasing the number of those who know Smith's prose, and the reprint in the Biblot doubtless will tend to this result.

## WOMEN FARMERS INVADE FLORIDA

UPON the discovery that the soil of Florida, formerly devoted to the pineapple and citrus fruits, will grow almost any vegetable in prodigious quantities, small farmers have been finding their way thither, and among these are many women, who from a desire for independence, a necessity for self-support, or the pleasure of pioneering, are willing to encounter the hardship of a new country in order to enjoy its advantages and its joys. A writer in the Pictorial Review says that the first woman in this field had been a school teacher who knew nothing of farming, and who, while owning a small bungalow, was splendidly equipped with a few farm implements and the good will of a boy of the neighborhood.

The first year she did the plowing and harrowing and planting of four acres herself. The money that would have gone in wages she put into fertilizer to sweeten the soil. Then she sowed beans. It was all vigorous work, but she enjoyed it.

"It was quite exciting to watch those beans come up," said this woman. "I

can't explain the feeling it gave me to see the long lines of delicate green things and to know that they were all mine. You must have a farm of your own to know it." At picking time she found it necessary to hire help. From the beginning she planned to send out perfect produce, well put up. She gave great care to the appearance of the crates. When the returns came in she was fully justified for her trouble, having cleared from 25 to 50 cents per crate more than had any of the surrounding farmers.

## Self-Consecration

No amount of training in the laboratory, in the library, in the lecture room, no appeal to the fiery courage of youth, no hard service into which the servant is driven by the relentless pressure of material things can go far toward reconstructing the world and purifying civilization unless it be yoked together with that self-consecration which is possible only to the disciples and followers of the Son of God. I do most earnestly proclaim the doctrine that a religionless and godless education will never make straight the path of man. Nor are the colleges backward in recognizing this truth, for there is nothing more strange, more encouraging, in the college life of today than the outgrowth of the religious sentiment among our young men.—Flavel S. Luther.

## Civilization's Mark

The progress of civilization is marked by the destruction of isolation.—Elihu Root.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## Little Girl in New Mexico

From a town in New Mexico a little girl writes to St. Nicholas:

I live in Dulce, N. M., and am the only little white girl here. There are

## Today's Puzzle

I can walk to town in half an hour with ease.



What Indian tribe?

## ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

1, Minneapolis; 2, Washington; 3, Baltimore; 4, Sacramento; 5, Galveston.

## Misunderstood

Jennie—Rain all over?  
Jack—Rain all over.  
Jennie goes out and returns indignant.  
"You said it had stopped raining!"  
Jack—No, I didn't. I only said it was raining all over, and it is.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, July 17, 1913

### Mr. McDonald Has a Great Opportunity

OPENING to the new president of the Boston & Maine railroad is one of the most attractive opportunities that could be offered a man of skill and mastership in this field. The recent report of the interstate commerce commission gives him no glowing overstatement of the condition of the property that will be under his direction. It hints at the truth that there has been depletion of its equipment and a decline in its efficiency under the management which had been imposed upon it from another and not wholly sympathetic quarter. The diversion of its business to the aid of a more needy property has been a discouraging policy. But there is in the report no denial of the great place that the Boston & Maine system has for its own.

Criticism is common of the way in which the system has been built up. A structure of leases is held to be faulty in its plan and costly in its administration. The persistence of the dividends assured the holders of the stock in the leased lines easily comes to be regarded as a heavy burden. But it is not to be lost to sight in this calculation that the rate assured was being earned at the time the properties were taken over and that they are operated in fields that have increased in population and expanded in business and supply to the road, a much enlarged traffic. The Boston & Lowell is an example of the leased line that has all the ability that it ever had for earning dividends and leaving a margin to the lessee corporation. Under a policy of reasonable development and with an administration of ordinary prudence there is visible no reason why these roads may not return to an efficiency and a profit as great as when they were assembled in the Boston & Maine system.

The looming fact about the Boston & Maine is that it is in practically undisputed command of the commerce of the northern half of New England. Locally without a competitor in a field of great transportation resources and enjoying advantages for the far-reaching traffic beyond these borders, it cannot be denied prosperity except by mismanagement. The new president is introduced as a man of practical executive ability, great industry, no soaring ambitions to make spectacular what ought to be practical, thorough preparation for his task. He has no idle one offered to him. It will easily engage all the talent he is credited with possessing. But it also offers an opportunity for constructive and directive ability with the assurance of returns. A great service is waiting to be performed.

### An Ever Steadying Influence

WOMAN in these times is receiving a larger measure of publicity than the judicious, either in her own sex or in the other, deem it wise that she should have. Publicity is the word used, not recognition. With reference to her and to her affairs the ordinary rules of discrimination are frequently ignored and she is described, criticized or ridiculed collectively rather than individually. In the treatment she is too often accorded, the specific is lost in the general. If inference were drawn from the common recital of incidents to which she is related as a person, the result would be the bringing of unmerited reflection upon an entire sex. Nothing could be more unjust, more absurd.

Amid all the tumult of the hour, where, in fact, is the average woman? Where she has always been. Her sphere, her employment, her avocations, her duties are unaffected by the world's unrest. Her interests, as from the beginning of history, run parallel with her affections. Her concern for education, culture, social advancement, political enfranchisement, may have been sharpened in these later years, but by reason of this her concern for the conservation of her dignity has not been dulled.

This is but a passing, as well as an unworthy furore over woman, as such. As such, woman in the average world no lesser power for good today than she has at any time in the past. Spinster, wife or mother, she is a steadying and exalting influence in the world's affairs.

### Considering Baseball as a Spectacle

OF THE thousands, of the tens of thousands, of the millions who delight in baseball, what proportion is entirely interested in witnessing the defeat of one team by another, and what proportion is mainly interested in the contest and its surroundings as a spectacle? To arrive at anything like an approximation of the facts in this case, it would probably be necessary to take cognizance of the very large class of attendants at ball games who are induced equally by the game in all of its technical aspects and by its environments. Unquestionably a very large majority of the spectators follow closely every move in the game, but among these, as among those who are attracted by the bigness of the crowds and the animation on the field, there is something more than a minority to whom the winning or losing of a point on either side is of far less consequence than the agility, the skill and the intelligence exhibited by the players. The attention of these spectators is fixed upon the individual participants as it might be upon the performers in a drama, in a pantomime, in a pageant.

Are there not regular patrons of baseball who carry with them from the grandstand but a general and rather vague impression of the technical points of the game? Are there not thousands who depend upon the newspapers for information respecting the games they witness? Does it not often seem to the thoughtful observer that of the thousands in the grandstand and bleachers only the teams, their managers and the reporters are taking note of the details? Is it not a customary thing to see and hear seasoned "fans" in dispute as the game closes with reference to balls, strikes and runs, and is it not a common thing for these seasoned "fans" to "leave it" to the newspapers?

The reason for all this is not hard to find. Baseball is not altogether a matter of innings, of pitching, of catching, of hits, of misses, of runs, of outs, of score boards, of averages—no, nor even of stars

and pennants. It is a matter of human interest, and it is a matter of human interest because it is an expression of human effort and activity that manifests itself in the form of a spectacle. There are those who attend ball games and who can see nothing but the home team, can hear nothing but the decisions of the umpire, can carry away nothing but the score. But against these may be placed the multitude who find within one of the great modern enclosures devoted to the national game action, vitality, color, atmosphere, art, all the concomitants of the picture and the pageant. And it is this in the thought of many, more than the intrinsic value of the game as a test of skill in the handling of a sphere, that accounts for the wonderful hold it maintains upon popular interest and affection.

IN THE encyclopedic monograph on "The Cost of Living," just issued by the American Academy of Political Science, it is gratifying to find that the matter is dealt with by a financial expert who is interested in the problem because of social maladjustment due to what he calls the "burdens of false capitalization." It is not surprising to find this topic included in any comprehensive analysis of American consumers' living conditions. The wonder is that it has not been made more of in prior official and quasi-official reports on the subject. Capitalization of earning power under monopoly conditions of doing business is a device for swift manufacture of credit obligations on which consumers have to pay dividends to stockholders. Employing this device enormous fortunes have been rolled up during the past generation. Necessity is credited by defenders of the system as having justified it. Only on some such terms, it is said, could capital have been induced to take the risks involved. Speculation must have a higher reward than ordinary returns on capital if railways are to be built and similar corporate enterprises floated. Ergo, let stock for which the public must pay be issued free to those who are on the inside. Ergo, let property created out of retained profits be made the basis for new capitalization, and rates to consumers of products be made accordingly!

To base consumers' rates of payment on dividend necessities largely lacking in support of investment realities is to challenge present day popular opinion and ethics. Precisely because so much "wind and water" has been capitalized of late years, are managers of enterprises that are honestly administered and are issuing legitimate investments now suffering along with conspicuous exemplars of "high finance." The underlying assumption of the process of federal valuation of all the railways of the country recently authorized, to which we have referred several times of late, is that once a basis of comparison between actual and nominal property values is furnished, the interstate commerce commission can proceed with more intelligence and fairness to settle upon traffic rates fair to both investors and patrons.

The latest deliverance of this quasi-judicial, quasi-administrative tribunal, registered in the New Haven railroad case, makes it clear that such influence as it has will be cast henceforth in favor of federal supervision of capitalization of interstate carriers. The commissioners have found that something more is needed than comparison of freight and passenger rates and routes. Security issues, obligations incurred for purchase of allied lines and many other details of financial administration must be made public and weighed, if patrons of a road's transportation facilities and purchasers of its stocks are to have a square deal, and if costs of living in the region traversed are to be kept down.

### Street Names and Local History

IN ONE of the letters of Goldwin Smith to a British correspondent he felt it necessary to explain the name of the town in central New York from which he wrote, and tell the Briton how it happened that names like Rome, Ithaca, Syracuse were to be found associated with communities in a region where streams, lakes and rivers had Indian names. It was a case of arbitrary choice by a landed proprietor with classic tastes. New England fortunately has escaped any such freak. Most of her towns perpetuate either Indian or British traditions, with occasional diversions into the field of Biblical terminology, as with Salem and Providence.

When it comes to finding names for streets that thread rapidly growing urban centers, whether venerable like Boston or new like Chicago, the problem of nomenclature is not as simple as it might seem. Unless, indeed, the system is like New York's, where a resident need only know arithmetic to get about and where street names mnemonics call for nothing higher than ability to count. Below Fourteenth street there is a street terminology that recalls colonial days.

This strain of comment arises from contemplation of Chicago's present controversy. The local chamber of commerce and historical society, the City Club and kindred organizations are endeavoring to bring about a change for the better in naming streets and avenues. Fancy, sentimental and conventional names do not meet with their approval. Names already wedded to historic events or to personages prominent in local, state and national life seem preferable, which of course they are, viewing the matter from any standpoint. When Boston laid out its Back Bay region it wisely resorted to historic English names for the streets that were to permit vehicular traffic where waters of the Charles had always flowed. Berkeley, Clarendon, Dartmouth and Marlborough are better names than are to be found in newer sections of the city, where less regard for local traditions and for the fitness of things has been shown.

Urban and suburban street names usually are not bestowed and affixed after adequate reflection by competent persons, at least nowadays they are not. Yet in any scheme of city planning by officials or by citizens with standards of taste naming of the highways is an important detail. Property values, types of structure, races of dwellers, classes of inhabitants, and reputation in the community—all these may alter in the course of a street's history, but its name abides. The more important, then, is the selection of a name.

WITH true southwestern enthusiasm for nature at a certain stage, the St. Louis Times remarks: "Now that corn on the cob has arrived we do not care whether the local ball teams win or lose." And the local ball teams have still to meet the popular indifference to the game that sets in temporarily when the roasting ears sell three for a dime.

### Ethics of Capital and Value

SECRETARY GARRISON of the war department, like his predecessor, Mr. Stimson, sees that common sense and military technique counsel abolition of many of the scattered army posts and call for concentration of the force in larger units and at points chosen with far different conditions existing than those which obtained when the chief work of the army was hunting Indians. Confirmatory of the wisdom of such a policy has been the experience of the army following mobilization along the Mexican frontier and concentration in Texas. Officers and privates have had the benefit of drill and mass movements utterly impossible hitherto during times of peace. Experience in mobilization, feeding and conserving the welfare of such a body of men has been of inestimable value.

This sort of evidence, unfortunately, counts for naught with legislators of a certain type by no means uncommon, who look upon preservation of army posts, navy yards and all other agencies of federal expenditure as one of their chief duties to constituents at home. Local share in federal treasury output is paramount, so they argue, to any national interests. It is against this point of view, resolutely championed in the Senate and the House, that any department head of a reforming or economizing turn of thought runs afoul, and usually he meets with defeat. However, the secretary of the treasury has recently found ways to force economies and reforms in the customs service against which were arrayed all the forces of parochialism and spurious local patriotism. Possibly Secretary Garrison may have equal good fortune in due time.

In order that he may argue his case with full personal mastery of all the facts involved, the head of the war department is starting off to go the round of the present posts. Secretary Garrison is a wise administrator. The inherent limitations of a bureaucracy of any kind, under any form of government, are minimized precisely in the ratio that the final authority knows at first hand the social facts which the rules he defines are supposed to meet and shape. There is a via media between close confinement to desk and to department detail on the one hand and ceaseless touring of land and sea on the other hand, which a sensible President or cabinet chief will traverse if he is wise. But how much more could be learned along this highway if the public official could go unheralded and incognito and talk as man to man with average citizens as well as with the subordinate officials and local dignitaries who now clutter up the way. Fortunately the present administration has done away with much pomp, ritual formulae and red tape, that under recent executives were fast coming to make Washington official circles a kind of exclusive preserve difficult to enter.

FRIENDS of the American Indian who are believers in his assimilation with Caucasian and negro elements of the population as a self-directing and self-supporting member of society will find ground for hope in the letter of the head of the department of the interior just sent to an Oklahoma representative. Secretary Lane is for thorough probing of the Indian policy of the nation, the workings of the Indian bureau and the conditions to be found on reservations. He says that he has been unable to discover any consistent philosophy either as to legislation or as to administration touching Indian affairs, and he thinks it about time that something formal and inclusive was defined. In his opinion this task should devolve upon a specially appointed commission with an indefinite term of duty and given full responsibility to get all the facts and summon all expert advisers. No temporary congressional investigation probe will be adequate.

For himself, as the result of his study of the problem during a brief term of office, with many other issues demanding his attention, Secretary Lane is convinced that there is too much coddling of the aborigine under the present method of administration. Many Indians now deemed dependent and only fit for tutelage, need to be given to understand that the time for ending their wardship draws near. As for the system of administration it needs decentralization.

If the administration decides to back this commission project of the secretary, it is to be hoped that the President will find men of the caliber and courage needed who will be willing to serve. Of course, even under the present system of management much that needs to be done can be done, providing the bureau's head and the secretary of the interior have a common policy and a complete understanding as to aims and methods. Moreover, as the Monitor has repeatedly pointed out, no bureau chief, with present limitations to his power, can carry out his policy. To him, as well as to subordinate officials on the reservations, there should be given authority commensurate with responsibility if the subtle attacks of covetous whites on the Indians' rights and properties are to be repulsed.

A NATIONAL executive with traditions and ideals carefully developed amidst academic surroundings, who also is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, could hardly be expected to favor a tariff law with reactionary provisions governing duties on books and works of art. Hence it is not surprising to note that President Wilson is at last casting his influence in favor of a schedule that meets the liberal ideals of American artists and scholars. The wonder is that to so late a day has been deferred illumination of the real situation. The success that the President has had in giving final shape to the wool and sugar schedules provokes the hope that he will not be less powerful when it comes to literature and art.

THE question of jurisdiction of federal authority over the American falls of Niagara is up again. If this could be definitely and permanently settled, it might then be possible to decide the question of water diversion definitely and permanently.

WEIGHT undoubtedly attaches to the news that Missouri produced more lead last year than any other state in the Union. A possible motto, therefore, is, "Missouri leads in lead."

TALKING of the banana, through Puerto Cortes, Honduras, alone during the first five months of the present year 1,460,000 bunches were shipped to the United States.

### Efficiency for the Army or Spoil

### Future of the Indian Bureau

### Executive Pressure Most Natural